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THE ARCHER.

[By Bennett Bellman.]

Upon the hills above the heights
Of life two archers stand,
One like an angel, seeming bright,
The other dark and grand.

First the bright angel bends his bow—
Though wounded, still the victim lives;
Blinded, his wound he doth not know,
But loves the pain it gives.

Then the dark angel, soon or late,
Doth with his strong arm bend his bow—
Swift speeds his arrow, fate to fate,
And ends the mortal woe.

These are the archers high above
The tides of mortal life and breath,
The cruel angel archer, Love,
The pitying angel Death.

Thurman's Letter of Acceptance.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 15.—Judge Thurman gave out his letter accepting the Vice-Presidential nomination last night. This is the full text:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 12, 1888.

Hon. Patrick A. Collins and others, Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to custom, I send you this formal acceptance of my nomination for the office of Vice-President of the United States, made by the National Convention of the Democratic party at St. Louis.

When you did me the honor to call upon me at Columbus, and officially notify me of my nomination, I expressed to you my sense of obligation to the convention, and stated that, although I had not sought the nomination, I did not feel at liberty, under the circumstances, to decline it. I thought then, as I still think, that whatever I could properly do to promote the re-election of President Cleveland I ought to do. His administration has been marked by such integrity, good sense, manly courage and exalted patriotism that just appreciation of these high qualities seem to call for his re-election.

I am also strongly impressed with the belief that his re-election would powerfully tend to strengthen that feeling of fraternity among the American people that is so essential to their welfare, peace and happiness, and to the perpetuity of the Union and of our free institutions.

I approve the platform of the St. Louis convention, and I cannot too strongly express my dissent from the heretical teachings of the monopolists that the welfare of the people can be prompted by a system of exorbitant taxation far in excess of the wants of the government.

The idea that people can be enriched by heavy and unnecessary taxation, that man's condition can be improved by taxing him on all he wears, on all his wife and children wear, on all his tools and implements of industry, is an obvious absurdity. To fill the vaults of the treasury with an idle surplus, for which the government has no legitimate use, and lo thereby deprive the people of our currency needed for their business and daily wants and to create a powerful and dangerous stimulus to extravagance and corruption in the expenditures of the government, seems to me to be a policy at variance with every sound principle of government and political economy.

The necessity of reducing taxation to prevent such an accumulation of surplus revenue, and the consequent depletion of the circulating medium, is so apparent that no party dares to deny it; but when we come to consider the modes by which reduction may be made, we find wide antagonism between our party and the monopolistic leaders of our political opponents. We seek to reduce taxes upon the necessaries of life; our opponents seek to increase them.

We say, give to the masses of the people cheap and good clothing, cheap blankets, cheap tools and cheaper lumber. The Republicans, by their platform, and their leaders in the Senate by their proposed bill, say increase taxes on clothing and blankets and thereby increase their cost, maintain a high duty on the tools of the farmer and mechanic and upon the lumber which they need for the construction of the modest dwellings, shops and barns, and thereby prevent their obtaining these necessaries at reasonable prices.

Can any sensible man doubt as to where he should stand in this controversy? Can any well informed man be deceived by the false pretense that a system so unreasonable and unjust is for the benefit of the laboring men?

Much is said about competition of American laborers with the pauper labor of Europe; but does not every man who looks around him see and know that the immense majority of laborers in America are not engaged in what are called the protected industries? And as to those who are employed in such industries, is it not undeniable that the duties proposed by the Democratic measure, called the Mills bill, far exceed the difference between American and European wages and that therefore, if it were admitted that our working men can be protected by tariffs against cheaper labor, they would be fully protected and more than protected by that bill? Does not every well informed man know that the increase in the price of home manufactures produced by the high tariff does not go into the pockets of the laboring men, but only tends to swell profits of others?

It seems to me that if the policy of the Democratic party is plainly presented, all must understand that we seek to make the cost of living less, and at the same time increase the share of the laboring man in the benefits of national prosperity and growth. I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

To the Wounded Pensioners of North Carolina.

After conference with my unfortunate comrades of Anson, Union, Richmond and Stanly, it was decided that a meeting of the male pensioners should be held in the city of Raleigh some time during the sitting of our incoming Legislature. Besides renewing the ties that bound us together in the past, we believe that if our claim is properly presented, we can prevail on our authorities to give us a more substantial acknowledgment now that the shady side of life comes on. Should this meet with your approval, you can drop the undersigned a postal, who will give all necessary information as to cost of transportation, etc. E. F. FENTON,
Wadesboro, N. C.

Address of the Democratic Executive Committee to the Voters of Cumberland County.

In a few days you will be called upon to exercise the right of suffrage at the ballot box. You are to say by your votes who will be the office-holders and legislators for the next two years. Momentous issues are at stake—issues both State and National—issues that concern every man, woman and child throughout the whole country—issues of such grave importance that you should consider well before casting your vote.

The Democratic party, in whom you have confided in the past, renews its obligations to continue its efforts to secure a lower taxation, and pledges itself that, should it get control of both branches of the National Legislature, that your taxes will be reduced at least five per cent. Four thousand articles, which are daily made use of by the people of the country, are taxed. The average tax on these articles is 47 per cent. It is paid in an indirect manner, but nevertheless you pay it. When you appeal to the Republican party the only satisfaction you get is to be asked to pay more taxes. By this iniquitous system there is now lying idle in the U. S. Treasury $138,600,000 of the people's money. The rich manufacturers of the North are growing richer and richer, while the poor farmer of the South is growing poorer and poorer. Nevertheless, the Republican party say, put on more taxes, and offer you no relief from the burden under which you have for so long been groaning. They do not admit that unnecessary taxes is unjust taxation, although President Cleveland has very emphatically so declared in his message.

This, therefore, is the rock upon which the two parties split in our National affairs, and can be briefly summed up in these words: The Democratic party favor a low tariff and consequently low taxes, and the Republican party endorse a high protective tariff and consequently higher taxes. In regard to the former, D. G. Fowle, our candidate for Governor, has expressed himself as being strongly in favor of the low, while O. H. Dockery, Republican candidate for Governor, is in favor of high tariff and high taxes. Fowle endorses the resolution of the Farmers' Alliance, while Dockery, claiming to be a farmer, condemns the course of the Alliance and says he is not favor of the principles they espouse.

This, as we have already said, is the main issue between the two parties in the nation, but the main issue for the people of North Carolina, and the one before which every other sinks into insignificance, is the question of County Government.

In Cumberland County we have to fight against an old party under a new disguise. The Republican party, headed by Messrs. Lutterloh, Carver, Powers and Leary, seeing that it would be impossible to ever again carry the county, have shifted their position and have come to the front as a labor party. Some of the most violent of the republicans of the county are the nominees of the so-called new party, which from the outset showed that it was manageby the gentlemen we have just named; and in this we find we were right, for on Saturday, October 13th, at the call of John Leary, (Esq.,) and E. P. Powers, Esq., five white men and a considerable number of colored men met in Fayetteville under the auspices of the Republican party and endorsed the nominees of the labor party.

These nominees claim that they are in favor of a repeal of the present system of County Government. Now, what does this mean? It means this, that they are in favor of handing over twenty-seven counties in North Carolina to the rule of the negro. Now, we are not enemies to the colored man, but we cannot consent to hand over to them the government of the eastern part of North Carolina; we cannot submit to have our wives and daughters subjected to the mortification of applying to a negro man for a certificate of her moral character and her capacity to teach school. No! this is a white man's country, and, by the blessings and help of Almighty God, white men intend to rule it, although the Republican-Union-Labor candidates favor negro rule.

If a majority of the next Legislature of North Carolina are men of the same views as the Union-Labor candidates of Cumberland County, then these 27 counties referred to will have negro Magistrates, and Superintendents of Public Instruction. Now, fellow-citizens are you going to allow the white women of Craven, Edgecombe and these other counties to be subjected to this? We think not.

The history of a County Government under the system that Messrs. Carver and Lutterloh believe in can be found by a reference to the records of Cumberland County during the years 1868 and '69, where we see that Mr. Warren Carver, one of the candidates, charged the County $1,162 for personal service as County Commissioner. Mr. Carver may well hope to be elected, and possibly he may be re-elected to the office of County Commissioner, where he would have another opportunity to obtain nearly six hundred dollars a year for personal services while present members receive $35 each annually.

Our speakers are now visiting the various precincts of the County and discussing the several issues. We hope you will turn out and hear them.

The posters announcing the appointments of the Union Labor candidates state that we have denied them a joint canvass. This is a misrepresentation. We received no communication from them until after our committee had met and arranged our appointments, and our chairman could not take the responsibility of dividing time with a party which is not recognized as an organized party in the—State—having no State ticket in the field.

We urge upon each member of the Township Committees the necessity of organized work from now until the day of election. Let every Democrat in the county do all in his power for the straight ticket from now out, and remember that you are fighting none other than the old Republican party under a new disguise.

ROBERT S. HUSKE, Chairman.
HENRY L. COOK, Secretary.

There are still on the pension rolls of the country 806 men who served in the war of 1812, which ended seventy-six years ago. It has been computed by the New York *World* that if a proportionately large number of soldiers of the late war live for a like period there will be 16,000 surviving veterans in 1938.

North Carolina expects now every true son to do his duty.

An Incident of the Past.

[Scottish Chief.]

During the early part of the pesent century the Stage line from Fayetteville to Charleston was the great highway for travellers. It was along this route that General Scott passed on his way to Charleston during the nullification troubles in South Carolina.

Among the stage drivers on this line was a Highland Scotchman named Allan McCorquodale, who was known from Washington to New Orleans for his great strength and fighting propensity. He was a wild mountaineer, full of generosity and kindness, but would fight on the least provocation and had whipped every man that had ever insulted him. During a religious revival in Cumberland county he professed religion, joined the Methodist church and became one of the most distinguished ministers in the Conference. He lived to a good old age and died some years ago in Bishopville, S. C., leaving to his church as a legacy a life of sincere devotion to his master's cause. But few have left behind nobler examples of piety and sincerity.

It was at the time of his first appearance as a minister that occurred the incident we are about to relate. Dr. Evander McNair was preaching at that time at Longstreet church in Cumberland county, and on hearing that Parson McCorquodale was to preach on Little River, requested Col. Sandy Murchison to ask McCorquodale to announce that there would be Presbyterian services at the same place on the following Sunday. The whole community turned out to hear McCorquodale. The place of preaching was a school house on one of the bluffs of Little River. The bluff was precipituous and the descent to a spring near the water's edge was full of danger.—Parson McCorquodale descended to the spring and was taking a drink from a gourd when Col. Murchison also descended and made the request that the minister would announce preaching there by Dr. McNair.

"I shall not do it sir," said McCorquodale

"Well," said Murchison, "McNair did not intend to hurt your feelings in anyway, he certainly did not intend to insult you by asking a brother preacher to make an announcement."

The likes o' you and McNair canna insoolt me."

"Well," was the reply, "if I cannot *insult* you I think *I can whip you.*"

You *canna do that either*," and the parson rolled up his sleeves and the fight commenced. Murchison was a powerful man, as "hot as ginger and as stiff as steel."

Owing to the danger of going into the river the two men clinched and had to stand in the spring to fight. McCorquodale for once had met his match. The people hearing the noise approached the bluff and with difficulty reached the men who were pounding each other and succeeded in parting them. After the fight was over the two Scotchmen apologized to each othe and made friends. An eye witness relates to the writer that in the skuffle the two men "kicked all the water out the spring. The people at church were much excited over the difficulty.

The preacher commenced the services and preached a powerful sermon dwelling particularly on the duty of forgiveness.

"Was it announced to-day that I would preach at the school house next Sunday?" asked Dr. McNair of Col. Murchison on his return home.

"Oh yes, the matter is well known to everybody," said Murchison without further explanation.

That was McCorqudale's last fight. The two Scotchmen were good friends afterward and heartily regretted the occurrence. Both are dead now after long lives of usefulness and honor.

Why You Should Vote the Democratic Ticket.

DEAR SIR:—Read the following and then hand it to your Republican neighbor and ask him why he is in favor of the Republican ticket and high tariff.

Y. MEN'S DEM. CLUB OF N. Y.

Under the present tariff the laborer rises in the morning, puts on his common flannel shirt taxed 93 per cent.; his coat taxed 57 per cent.; shoes 35 per cent.; and hat taxed 92 per cent., washes his face and hands in a tin bowl taxed 35 per cent.; dries them on a cheap cotton towel taxed 45 per cent.

He sits down to his humble meal and eats from a plate taxed 50 per cent.; with knife and fork taxed 35 per cent.; drinks his coffee with sugar taxed 68 per cent.; seasons his food with salt taxed 69 per cent.; pepper taxed 61 per cent. He looks around on his wife and children, all taxed in the same in the same way; takes a chew of tobacco taxed 199 per cent., or lights a cigar taxed 118 per cent. And even the sunlight from heaven that pours into his humble dwelling, must come through window glasses taxed 59 per cent., and yet he thinks he lives in the freest government under heaven.

After the day's labor is closed and his family are all gathered around, he reads a chapter from his Bible taxed 25 per cent.; and kneels to God on a carpet taxed 51 per cent.; then he rests his weary limbs on a sheet taxed 45 per cent., and covers himself with a blanket that has paid 104 per cent. Even the broom with which his good wife sweeps the floor is taxed 35 per cent., and the cooking vessels used in preparing the husband's frugal meals are taxed 42 per cent., and the soda used to lighten his bread taxed 59 per cent. She sits down to her sewing machine with a needle taxed 25 per cent., and a spool of thread taxed 74 per cent., to make a calico dress taxed 58 per cent.; or if she wishes to knit a warm pair of socks to protect her husband and children from the bitter cold she uses yarns taxed 120 per cent.

This heavy and unjust burden of taxation upon the necessaries of life, the Democratic party proposes to reduce to an extent that will secure relief from the hardship and daingers of our present tariff laws, without imperling the industrial interests of the country.

The Democratic party advocates cheaper necessities; the Republican party favors free whisky and the unrestricted manufacturers of bogus butter.

The first case of burglary ever tried in Chatham was tried at the last Superior Court in that county.

Republican agents are busy colonizing Indiana.

Tariff Talk.

[Omaha World

Henry Clay has always been looked upon as the father and high priest of the American protective tariff system. Yet even under the tariff of 1824, which is known in American history as the Clay tariff, and which he intended and argued should only continue while the infant industries it fostered were in a state of development—even under that tariff, which was at the time supposed to be the very climax of the protective theory, the taxes on the important necessaries of life were by no means as high as they are now. The Clay tariff imposed a tax of about 25 per cent. on cotton goods; the tariff now is 48 per cent., and the Mills bill only proposes to reduce it to 40 per cent., leaving it thus 15 per cent. above Clay's tariff.

The tariff on raw wool under the Clay tariff was 22 per cent; under the present tariff it is just twice as high, while the Mills bill proposes to abolish it in the interest of manufacturers and of the consumer.

The Clay tariff on woolen goods was 50 per cent.; our present tariff is 70 per cent. and the Mills bill 40 per cent. Was Clay, the father of protection, a free trader? Under Clay's tariff lumber was free; now it is taxed 20 per cent., and the Mills bill proposes again to make it free.

Under Clay's tariff general iron manufacturers were taxed 25 per cent.; under the present tariff the tax is 45 per cent.; under the Mills tariff it is 40 per cent., or 15 per cent. more than Clay favored.

The same figures apply to steel manufacturers not otherwise provided for.

Under the Clay tariff flax goods were taxed 25 per cent.; now they are taxed 45 per cent., and the Mills bill proposes to return to the Clay rate of 25 per cent.

Under the Clay tariff glassware was taxed about 25 per cent; now it is taxed about 50 per cent., and the Mills bill proposes to reduce the tax to about 40 per cent.

In the above paragraphs we have a comparison of the leading or most imporant features of Clay's protective tariff, the present tariff and the proposed Mills tariff. These items are most important because they cover the necessaries of life, upon the price of which the cost of living so largely depends. It is evident that the Clay tariff in these particulars was much lower than the present tariff, and that in most articles of necessity the Clay tariff was lower even than the proposed Mills bill.

If, therefore, the Clay tariff was a protective measure, then in a still greater degree must the Mills bill be called protective.

And yet there are honorable gentlemen and prominent party organs who, through ignorance or dishonesty, call the Mills bill a free-trade measure.

Reminiscences of 1867

[Durham Plant.]

For the purpose of refreshing the memory of some who feel disposed to follow leaders whose slogans is "Down with the White Man's party," we copy an editorial which appeared in the Raleigh *Standard* in 1868. Read it, if you please, and answer where we have been, what would have been the fate of our wives and children, but for the White Man's party?

Thank God for the White Man's party; and while life lasts the *Plant* intends to strive to destroy any party that threatens the supremacy of the "White Man's party."

THE RADICAL ORGAN'S ADVICE TO RADICAL CANVASSERS.

"Here is the advice given by the Raleigh *Standard* to the canvassers of its party in North Carolina. Here is the PEACE to which we are invited by the election of Grant and Colfax. Here are the necessities requiring Holden's six thousand DETAILED MILITIA. *Men of North Carolina*, read this insult to your mothers, your wives and your daughters, and learn the purpose of the cowardly adventurers who are now governing your State. Says the *Standard*:

"But wherever else you work, don't forget to work among the women. The Confederacy wouldn't have lasted a year if it hadn't been for them. One good rebel woman is worth a dozen rebel men. Go after the women, then. They will make their husbands shout for Grant and Colfax until they are hoarse, if you will manage to replace some of the diamond rings and laces Frank Blair stole from them when he was here and don't hesitate to throw your arms around their necks now and then, WHEN THEIR HUSBANDS ARE NOT AROUND, AND GIVE THEM A GOOD ——! THEY ALL LIKE IT, and the Yankeer you are the better it takes. Our experience with female rebs is, that with all their sins, they have a vast amount of human nature, and only want to have it appreciated to be the most loving creatures imaginable. Scalawags and carpet-baggers, don't fail, therefore, as you canvass the State to look after the women. You are all good looking and they know it, but with native modesty, like New England girls, they like to be approached first. Don't be afraid of their eyes—they glare like young leopards by daylight, BUT UNDER THE MOON NO BLUE DEATH-STRICKEN FAWN'S IS HALF SO TENDER OR HALF SO DEEP. Don't read Judge Pearson's letter to them, but give them Byron and Shelley in volumes AND YOU WILL HAVE THEM IN YOUR ARMS, if not in your party, in less than a week."

Let every white man who does not desire to live under negro rule make up his mind to go to the polls and vote the Democratic ticket straight. Dockery, with over one hundred and five thousand negroes at his back, is trying to make his way to the capitol at Raleigh. These negroes are massed in solid column and will unquestionably go to the polls and vote the Radical ticket. If Dockery be elected there will be negro rule in North Carolina. Shall it be permitted?—*Raleigh News & Observer.*

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, son of the famous agitator, is on the stump almost nightly for Cleveland and reform. These men, who in their early youth imbibed the spirit of reform, are now working hard for the greatest of all reforms, low taxation.

Good, economical government, prosperous business, safe currency and low taxation are well for the whole country, are well for each and every part of the country.—*Charles S. Fairchild.*

She Said She Was a Lady.

"I'm a lady!" The speaker, says the Jacksonville, Fla., *Times-Union*, was not Mrs. Grady who, according to the song, was so fond of parading her lineage and accomplishments, but a big, buxom black woman who had come over from New Orleans among those heralded as of the "Trained Red Cross" persuasion. She stood in the reception room of the Sandy Hills Hospital, and her defiant words were addressed to Dr. Sollace Mitchell, the physician in charge. In assigning new nurses to their duties Dr. Mitchell, when he came to the colored Red Cross female, very naturally had assigned her to the charge of the colored ward.

"This was too much for big Emily. She drew herself up to her full height, tossed her head back haughtily and hissed through her white teeth: "Me take charge of the colored ward! Not much! I'm one of the leading trained nurses of New Orleans, and I didn't come here to nurse niggers! I'm a lady!"

"Emily" said the doctor, who has adopted this familiar fashion of addressing his nurses. "I consider myself a gentleman, but not too good to attend the sick among the colored people and do what I can to alleviate their sufferings. You may be a lady, but your refusal to nurse the sick of your own race casts a slight shadow on the title. Now I'll give you ten minutes to decide between taking charge of that colored ward and going back to New Orleans"—and the doctor pulled out his watch.

Emily tried to swallow her pride, but it wouldn't go down, and she said she would go back to New Orleans among "decent white folks." She was driven to the station, but as she had been in an infected city she was effectually quarantined from going out of it. So she has been sent to Camp Perry for ten days, where, among the campers of her own color, she can study the race question at leisure.

A Dollar a Day.

[San Francisco Examiner.]

When the statement was first made that Mr. Harrison once declared a dollar a day to be enough for a workingman, the Republican managers denounced it as false. There are always a good many lies floating about in campaign times, and most Democrats, fearing that this might be one of them, and not having the shamelessness of the war tariff forgery mongers, were cautious about using it. The Indianapolis *Journal*, Mr. Harrison's personal organ, offered a reward of $2,000 for the production of any reputable witness who would say that he had heard the Republican candidate make use of the expresson attributed to him. Assembly No. 100, Knights of Labor, took up the challenge, furnished thirteen witnesses and claimed the reward. The *Journal* did not pay the money. It insisted upon affidavits, and announced that the first man who ventured to swear to his statement would be prosecuted for perjury. And now John G. Schwartz, of Indianapolis has met this final bluff by presenting an affidavit to the effect that he personally heard Mr. Harrison say that the wages offered by the railroads were high enough, and that a dollar a day was enough for a workingman. The matter has now become too serious to be disposed of by random assertions. The *Journal* will either have to pay the reward or fulfill its threat, have Schwartz arrested, and have the whole matter ventilated in court. Meanwhile Mr. Harrison's position is not an enviable as it might be.

Why He Wanted Money.

(Detroit Free Press.)

At Opelika a venerable colored man struck me for a quarter to "help repair our meeting house for damage done by the cyclone."

"Where is the meeting house?" I asked.

"Right ober yere about a mile."

"Is it Methodist?"

"Yes, sah."

"You are the fifth person that has asked for money for that church within three hours. When was it damaged by a cyclone?"

"A spell ago."

"I rode by it yesterday and it appeared all right."

"Yes, sah, it ar' all right now."

"Then what do you want of more money?"

"We ar' expectin' anoder cyclone in de fall, sah, an' it's gwine to be a hustler an' blow do spire cl'ar off. Ize collectin' agin it, sah, so we kin make quick repa'rs."

A Curious Fact.

One of the many curious features which characterize Cleveland's administration, is the fact that since he was inangurated in March 1885, not a single case of violent death has resulted from the execution of the internal revenue laws in this district. There has not been a single murder case tried in the Federal Court at this place, or at Statesville, Charlotte or Greensboro. Within all that period, while prior to that term, our court records were filled with such trials. The pistol of the deputy marshal in those days was used for target practice on human beings, and many a poor man sleeps in his grave as a result of such pastime. Thank God, that day has passed away and we hope to see the tariff tax follow in its wake.—*Asheville Citizen.*

Appointments For Hon. D. G. Fowle and Hon T. F Davidson.

Hon. Daniel G. Fowle, Democratic candidate for Governor, and Hon. T. F. Davidson, Democratic candidate for Attorney General, will address the people on the issues of the campaign at the following times and places:

Thursday, Oct. 25, Washington.
Saturday, Oct. 27, Swan Quarter.
Monday, Oct. 29, Stonewall.
Tuesday, Oct. 30, Kinston.
Wednesday, Oct. 31, Snow Hill.
Thursday, Nov. 1, Greenville.
Friday, Nov. 2, Tarboro.
Saturday, Nov. 3, Goldsboro.

Wake Forest has recently received a gift of $3,500 to the students aid fund from Mrs. M. T. Yates, widow of the Baptist Missionary to China. It is rumored that Mr. J. S. Carr, of Durham, will also give $1000.

The weather is getting cold, and we must prepare for winter; in doing so for every woolen suit we pay 48 cents to the manufacturer, on woolen undershirts and woolen hosiery 75 cents, woolen hats 75 cents, blankets 60 cents.

A TURN COAT.

What a Contrast Eight Years Will Make.

MESSENGER BUREAU, Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 12, 1888.

The following letter and newspaper article dated April 18, 1880, are the production of Thomas P. Devereux, the Radical candidate now for Attorney-General, and show what a turn coat he has become in eight years. The letter is a copy certified to by Messrs. Alfred W. Haywood and Armistead Jones, and was to Mr. John Gray Bynum, of Morganton. It is as follows:

Dear Gray:—The last issue of the Morganton *Blade* contained a communication from "Thomas," which Judge Fowle's friends here thought should be answered at once. Speaking for them, I enclose a reply which we think should, as a matter of policy, emanate from the Piedmont region. Please give the matter your best attention. Who is Thomas? If he continues to fling his slime we will open on him in a way not pleasant to Jarvis. Things look well here and hereabouts. Write to us.

The following is the article written by Devereux, and enclosed. It is certified to be in Devereux's own hand writing:

"Mr. Editor—A writer in your paper, calling himself Thomas, seems to be very much exercised that Judge Fowle should be so far ahead in the gubernatorial race, and attacks him in a way indicative neither of a good heart nor of a sound understanding. When we saw the signature our mind insensibly turned to the joke which Governor Vance used with such force, about 'a great deal of walking being ahead of you, Thomas.' 'Thomas' asks 'what about that $100 000 of special tax bonds which Judge Fowle received from the ring? Now, Thomas, you ought to be sufficiently well informed to know that Judge Fowle never received $100,000, in bonds, or otherwise, from the ring. The truth is, after the passage of chapter 7, laws 1868–9, better known as the Omnibus bill, attempting to validate the special tax bonds and for which Gov. Jarvis voted in the Legislature, Judge Fowle, with other attorneys, was employed to test the constitutionality of the act; and received as a contingent fee 12½ of the special tax bonds, his partner, R. C. Badger, Esq., receiving a like number. There were $14,000,000 in bonds involved in the suit. As Thomas is seeking information, we will tell him that in addition to the bonds spoken of above, Judge Fowle received as a retainer $500 and $2,500 in cash as his contingent fee, and his partner received the same. Would any lawyer of decent standing demand a less fee in a case involving so large an amount? In regard to the Wilmington affair; we notice that in another column of the same issue of your paper, you say that New Hanover has gone adverse to Gov. Jarvis, and you have said for Fowle. What is this Wilmington affair. We would like to know, for it seems to help the Judge amazingly. He must had a similar affair in Granville. In regard to the Simpson matter—things have come to a pretty pass when an attempt is made to denounce an attorney for appearing for a man charged with a crime. Judge Fowle was employed in this cause after the death of Governor Bragg, who had been Simpson's counsel up to that time. Judge Fowle now has as his associates in this case, Judge Thomas Ruffin, Hon. A. S. Merrimon, Hon. Joseph J. Davis, C. M. Cooke and others. Does this allay your itch for knowledge, Tommy? If it doesn't, let us know and we will attempt to aid you further in your commendable undertaking. So far Judge Fowle and his friends have studiously avoided descending to personalities in this contest. They consider it wanting in that true delicacy which should always mark the high toned gentleman. But there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. For the benefit of all enquiring Thomases or Tommys, we close this letter with a quotation—"point de zeal?"

What a contrast between the Devereux of 1880 and Devereux of 1888! These letters have been given Capt. Kitchen, and he will read them on Devereux to-day.

Judge Lumpkin Bounced.

[Atlanta Journal.]

There were several snoring tales told at a recent gathering of lawyers at Athens, Ga., but it was left to ex-Senator Pope Barrow to finish them up. He said that Gov. Lumpkin, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was in Louisville, in Jefferson Co., attending court, and that the landlord put him in a room on the ground floor of the hotel, the windows and doors of which opened on the street. Judge Lumpkin, when sound asleep, could awake the natives with his loud breathing. At midnight, when everything was quiet, the Judge commenced puffing, blowing and snoring in his sleep. Out on the street was a little piney woods bull, which was "monarch of all he surveyed." He heard the snoring of Gov. Lumpkin, and he must have imagined that it was one of his rivals from a neighboring plantation. The little bull threw a few bushels of dirt over his back and prepared for battle. He bellowed once or twice to notify his adversary that he was on the ground, but it did not disturb the Governor in the least. The snoring went on without intermission. This exasperated the little bull, and, curling his tail over his back, he made a break for the window and went through it, carrying everything before him on his horns. The sudden rush of the bull into the room awakened the governor, and, taking in the situation, he left, with the bull in full possession of the room.

The Electoral Vote.

[Richmond State.]

In 1884 Mr. Cleveland crried all the Southern States and New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana. The electoral votes of those States aggregate 219. Blaine's electoral vote was 182, leaving Cleveland a large majority.

The same States will give their electoral votes to Cleveland on the 6th of November. Certainly the Southern States have every reason to be satisfied with the administration. The Southern vote is distributed as follows: Delaware 3, Maryland 8, Virginia 12, West Virginia 6, North Carolina 11, South Carolina 9, Georgia 12, Alabama 10, Mississippi 9, Kentucky 13, Missouri 16, Tennessee 12, Arkansas 7, Texas 13, Louisiana 8, Florida 4; total 153. The vote of New York is 36, of Connecticut 6, of New Jersey 9 and of Indiana 15, which makes the 219.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

YOUR EARS

Ought to have attention perhaps. If so, B. B. B. will do you good, removing all inorganic matter, the direct cause of deafness. It will also aid your digestion. Witness the following testimonies:

COULD HEAR A TICK CRAWL.

Mr. C. E. Hall wrote from Shelby, Ala., February 9, 1887: "I could not hear it thunder. I heard of B. B. B., used two bottles, and now can hear a tick crawl in the leaves.

"I GAVE UP TO DIE."

KNOXVILLE, TENN., July 2, 1887.

I have had catarrh of the head for six years. I went to a noted doctor and he treated me for it, but could not cure me, he said. I was over fifty years old and I gave up to die. I had a distressing cough; my eyes were swollen and I am confident I could not have lived without a change. I sent and got one bottle of your medicine, used it, and felt better. Then I got four more, and thank God! it cured me. Use this any way you may wish for the good of sufferers.

MRS. MATILDA NICHOLS,
22 Florida Street.

A PREACHER CURED of DYSPEPSIA.

MICCOSUKEE, FLA., LEON CO., July 20, '86.

I have been a sufferer from indigestion and dyspepsia for a long time, and have tried many remedies, but until I was induced by my friends to try your B. B. B. received no relief, but since using it have found more relief and comfort than from any other treatment I have used. Hoping you will forward to my address your *little 32-page book for prescription*, also evidence of cures. Send at earliest date.

REV. ROB'T C.

A BOOK OF WONDERS, FREE.

All who desire full information about the cause and cure of Blood Poisons, Scrofula and Scrofulous Swellings, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, Catarrh, etc., can secure by mail, free, a copy of our 32-page Illustrated Book of Wonders, filled with the most wonderful and startling proof ever before known.

Address BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta Ga.
For sale by B. E. SEDBERRY,
Fayetteville, N. C.
april 5 1y

VALUABLE PROPERTY for SALE.

ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 29th, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, that desirable House and Lot on Rowan Street, at present owned and occupied by J. R. Lee. The lot has 135 feet front on Rowan street, 285 feet back, and contains about one acre, more or less. This property is considered the most desirable on Rowan street. It is splendidly located and has on the premises a good well of water, a fine garden spot and all necessary outhouses. The dwelling and other buildings are in good repair.

Also, one lot adjoining, fronting on Grace street, containing one third of an acre, on which are stables, cow houses, etc.

This sale in to satisfy a mortgage on the above described property made by J. R. Lee and wife to E. J. Lilly, and recorded in Book M. No. 3, page 174, in the Register's office in Cumberland county.

Possession given at once. Persons desiring to see the property, can call on J. R. Lee.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest from day of sale.

E. J. LILLY, Mortgagee.
CHAS. GLOVER, Auctioneer.
Sept 27, 1888 tf

North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

R. S. West, Executrix of J. W. S. West, *vs.* A. K. McDiarmid and wife M. K. McDiarmid, R. M. West, R Sumpter West, J. N. Taylor and wife Sallie Taylor.

Application for instruction as to distribution of funds. Notice to appear and answer or demur.

To R. M. West, R. Sumpter West, J. N. Taylor and wife Sallie Taylor. Take notice that summons having been issued in the above entitled cause, you are hereby notified to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, N. C., on the 10th Monday after the first Monday in September (to wit: November 12th, 1888) and answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court within the first three days of said term.

You are further notified that if you fail to answer said complaint within that term the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint and the cost of this action to be taxed by the Clerk. C. G. CAIN, Clerk
Superior Court.

H. McD ROBINSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Sept 26, 1888 6w

Read this Proposition.

The FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER offers to all subscribers who are in arrears on subscription who will pay all due us and one year in advance, and to all new subscribers who will pay one year's subscription in advance, we will make a present of one year's subscription to

THE AMERICAN FARMER,

a large 16-page monthly magazine, handsomely illustrated, neatly printed, folded, pasted and trimmed. It is published at Fort Wayne, Ind., and has for its object the betterment of the condition of the Farmer, the Gardner, the Horse-breeder, the Dairyman, the Shepherd, the Poultryman, and their households, no matter where they live, whether in the east, west, north or south. It is a paper of national circulation, going into every state and territory as well as in all the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada. This is the opportunity of a lifetime.

The regular subscription price of THE AMERICAN FARMER is $1.00 per year, but both papers will be sent for the price of one. Call at this office and see sample copies of this popular agricultural paper and you will be sure to take advantage of this magnificent offer.

THE STAR.

A GREAT NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

The STAR is the only New York newspaper possessing the fullest confidence of the National Administration and the Democracy of New York, the political battle ground of the Republic.

Fearless, aggressive—a Democrat of the fighting kind, and in all respects a most complete and trustworthy newspaper.

The WEEKLY STAR is the best family newspaper published. The farmer, the mechanic, the man too busy to read a daily paper, will get more for his dollar invested in the WEEKLY STAR than from any other paper published. During the campaign it will give all the political news worth knowing from all the States

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS, POSTAGE FREE:

Every day 1 year (including Sunday.)	$7 00
Daily, without Sunday, 1 year	6 00
Every day, 6 months	3 50
Daily, without Sunday, 6 months	3 00
Sunday Edition, 1 year	1 50
WEEKLY STAR, 1 year	1 00

A free subscription to the WEEKLY STAR to the sender of a club of ten.

To Democratic Clubs—Star Readers become Democratic voters. No Campaign document can compare with it.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN OFFERS.—The WEEKLY STAR, until after the election, 25 cents for single subscription; 20 cents each subscription in clubs of thirty.

The STAR *every day*, until after election, $1.75 each subscription; in clubs of ten, $1.50 each subscription.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

Address, THE STAR,
Broadway and Park Place, New York.
Sept 20, 1888 tf

WANTED,

A POSITION AS BOOK KEEPER by an experienced man. Best references furnished on application Address LOCK BOX 5,
Oct 11, 1888 Fayetteville, N. C.

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 25, 1888

IMPORTANT MATTERS.

In less than two weeks the political fate of the country will be decided. The issues, and the dangers, have been placed before the people more calmly, more earnestly and fairly than in any previous political campaign, The Democratic party has appealed to the reason, not the passions of the people; they have endeavored to edu ate, to instruct them that they might vote intelligently, but the time for further discussion has nearly ended, and action, intelligent action, only will decide the fate of our National and State affairs for the next four years. The National issue, the Tariff, is one of momentous importance, it can be likened only to the Vampire, which sucks the life blood while the person sleeps. It has for years been doing this while the Republicans, whose creature it is, have fanned you with the pleasant idea that it (the tariff) is necessary for the prosperity and happiness of the people. Soothed by this, the people have quietly submitted; because they understood not the evil effects that were being entailed, the farmers, the very foundation of all prosperity, the backbone and sinew of the land, have wondered and wondered for many years why it was although they labored and struggled, that year by year they became poorer and poorer, and they could not under stand that they, who, enabled the manufactures to turn the machinery of their mills, were ever poor, while the manufacturer, was year by year heaping up riches and rolling in wealth, but through the pertinacity, boldness and foresight of a President, who has presided, not over a section, but over the whole country, the Democratic party, the party of the people, have awakened them to the true working of this (republican) robber tariff, and they see that this is the vampire that has and is sucking the very life-blood from their veins, and has gradually by inches, nearly taken their all. They and the poor laborer are aroused, for the question is truly a vital one, but while this is so, we deem the issues in our State of more importance. These will tax not only our pockets, but every virtue that we possess; these questions are home questions, home in their fullest sense, for home is a place where all our loves are centered, and even these will be disturbed, if the Republican party is allowed again to have charge of the State. We know their record, the degradation which they had brought upon the State, we know their vile acts, and the cruelties to which the best men of our State were subjected, and as a relict of those days there is now flaunted in our face, the Special Tax bonds, with which they in their proficacy endeavored to burden the State. These bonds may yet cause you to regret more than ever, if that be possible, that such a party ever existed, but as a warning of the past, of those dark and terrible days, these bonds, like Banquo's ghost will not down, they are stains that will not be wiped out, and if the people of North Carolina permit it, they will yet drag them to bankruptcy and ruin; but these bonds are not all we have to fear. There is in every white vote cast for the republican party, a sanction of negro supremacy, and if that party again gets into power in County or State, we may expect naught but evil. Negro magistrates, negro school superintendents, ruin and extravagance in county finances.

Democrats, white men, think of these things, and allow nothing, if you love your homes, to permit you to falter. Remember that duty demands that you be unceasing in your efforts to keep the old State in her course of progress and prosperity. Keep off the evil day. Remember, white men must rule.

CAPT. S. B. ALEXANDER.

A large number of farmers greeted Capt. S. B. Alexander yesterday. He came to meet an appointment to speak to the farmers of Cumberland, who like the farmers all over the State, look upon him as one in whom they can place the utmost confidence. Capt. Alexander was introduced by Col. W. J. Green, who spoke of him as a gallant soldier, a true patriot, a good farmer, and it was to such men, the farmers of the country, that we were indebted for the prosperity of the country. That agriculture and democracy were almost synonomous.

Capt. Alexander after speaking of Fayetteville, a place that he had long wanted to see, his remembrance of the old FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, &c., said that he came to-day to discuss business—how agriculture is regulated by party. He spoke of the rich capitalists and the impoverished farmer, and from this standpoint he proved that the present state of affairs were due to the existing laws, and that these laws were the result of the acts of the republican party. That the Farmers' Alliance had been organized, because of the existing struggle between capital and labor.

That the leading question was Tariff reform; this question he discussed in a masterly manner. He said he was willing to give the manufacturer the benefit, but only so far as the needs of the government required. The Democratic party is not for Free Trade, the Mill's bill relieves the people only for five per cent., and asked, if a man reduces his drinks from 47 to 42 drinks, was he a third party man; he asked that we consider the President's message, that there was no free trade in it, it is but a step to reduce the unnecessary and unjust taxation, to aid in stopping the surplus. He referred to the National Bank act, their dangerous provisions, that through these things money was getting tighter and tighter. That these banks as conducted were aiders of Trusts. He charged the Republican party with being responsible for the present condition of affairs, and appealed to the people to vote for the Democratic party. He touched upon Prohibition, showing how the State had voted on the question; that the Democratic party had favored the local option law, which he considered a wise one. He then devoted himself to State affairs, and begged the people to consider well before they changed. Capt. Alexander spoke for two hours, holding the attention of the crowd all the time. It was a speech full of good sound common sense, one well considered and well and effectively delivered, and will have a good effect.

Col. Green was then called upon and made a rallying speech, calling upon all to be true to the Democratic party.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.

Congressman Mills, who has jus returned from canvassing in Indiana says:

"Indiana is assuredly for us by fifteen or twenty thousand. There is no doubt about the result there. Harrison is not popular in the State. He has not the qualities to make him a good running candidate. The workingmen say that in questions between labor and capital he has always been on the wrong side, and they will vote against him on that account. The tariff question is also influencing large numbers of voters in favor of the Democratic ticket. Many Republicans have declared their intention of voting for tariff reform, and I have not heard of one well authenticated instance of a Democrat leaving his party on this issue in Indiana. The tide has set in our direction strongly and we will win easily.

"The greatest interest is manifested in the campaign throughout the State, and the scenes at political meetings baffle description. I scarcely saw a wagon in Indiana which did not contain a band of musicians or was not covered with the flags and other emblems of one or the other political party. Farmers coming from the country to sell their products in the towns or purchase goods had their conveyances decorated in this way. The ladies wear bandanna dresses. There is not a glee club or singing society in the State, I fancy, whose services have not been secured by either the Democrats or Republicans. At one place where I spoke there were no fewer than seven clubs on the ground. All is excitement and politics.

"The Democrats feel confident of gaining three Congressmen in Indiana in the fight. They will be in the First district, which is now represented by General Hovey; the Eighth, which Mr. Johnson represents, and the Twelfth, or Fort Wayne district, from which, through a Democratic schism, Mr. White was returned in 1885. The Republicans will make no congressional gains.

"In Illinois the Democrats claim to be able to carry the State for Cleveland. I am afraid they will not be able to do that, but they will, I believe, elect Palmer Governor. They are making a splendid fight. The tariff is the all-absorbing subject there, and, as in other States, the converts to tariff reform are numerous. Around and in Chicago especially is this the case. Large numbers of prominent Republicans, some of them employing many hands, have come out for Cleveland on this issue.

"We will, I believe, gain two congressional districts in Illinois. Mr. Morrison's old district, now represented by John Baker, will be regained, and Mr. Forman, the Democratic candidate, will beat Baker worse than Baker beat Morrison. The Tenth district, which in 1886 went Republican and elected Mr. Post by a plurality of only twenty-nine votes, we will also gain."

AT IT AGAIN.

We learn that Messrs. Lutterloh and McPherson are charging that there is a railroad combine to carry the State Democratic, and that Thos. H. Sutton is pledged to pass a stock law, or no-fence law, so that railroad companies will not have to pay for stock. We have the authority of the railroad officials to state that it is news to them. A creature of a radical brain to gull the people. They believe that the people are fools, and that they can make tools of them. Pay no attention to these charges.

THE SAME OLD TALK.

There is a good deal of talk with the manufacturers at the North, which has also drifted down this way, that if Cleveland is elected the factories must be closed. It is the same old cry heard for the past 12 years. Four years ago it acted like a charm to intimidate the operatives, and will now scare the ignorant, but let them remember it is all talk, all done to make you vote the Republican ticket. There is not a word of truth in it, and is only done to bulldoze you. Be men, not slaves, think for yourselves.

REMEMBER THIS!

Warren Carver, Commissioner on the Hopkins Board, *now the Republican candidate for the Legislature*, received for two years, per diem and mileage and extra $1,162 86

W. J. Kelly and A. B. Williams, Commissioners on the Democratic Board, received for two years per diem, mileage and extra, $94 20

A difference of $1,068 66

This is from the Records.

Our New York letter says: "A very conservative estimate of Cleveland's vote in this city is 160,000 against 133,000 four years ago. Allowing 100,000 to Harrison, against 90,000 cast for Blaine. The Democratic Committee, however thinks that Harrison will fall short of the estimate."

The Hopkins Board passed an order that they be allowed the discount on the sum total of scrip received by them. They had caused it by their wasteful expenditure of money, yet jurors and others who held scrip had to submit to the discount.

To give the people cheap clothing, cheap tools, cheap blankets and woolen goods, the Democratic party, is the party, it is the one for the poor laboring man.

No man can afford to be indifferent in this election. The line of battle is drawn, will you desert in the hour of trial.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—THE SAME ALWAYS.

With whatever names new parties may assume, few hold to the old principle that, "every tub must stand upon its own bottom." The fact is, and it is indisputable, that there are but two political parties, and if a fight for supremacy is to be made, it must be made within the ranks of either the democratic or republican party, and when by either superiority of numbers or by trickery the advocates of some particular doctrine endeavor to select the party, the strongest numerically or mentally, generally lead the small fry as they wish, and ere their eyes are opened they find themselves, party and all, swallowed up. It demonstrates that for sake of power, or self promotion, rather than for principle, that there is ever amongst us a set who are natural born grumblers, never satisfied with anything, but their own advancement, who are ever building new rounds to the ladder of fame that they may climb to the highest point, but if they will look into the history of the past, they will see, that from the beginning of this Government until the present time, two great parties have kept alive, and only two, the little ones, one by one, have been swallowed up, or died a natural death. Their existence has been short lived, their weight in the affairs of the government has been as naught. If, however, those who are working for their own good, are advocating principles for the amelioration of their race, would fight within the ranks of their own party, then they would be thought sincere, and not the tools of a few, who are only acting to advance their own, and the interests of their party. Both parties claim to be the friend of the poor and the oppresed, and to find out to whom this honor belongs, is a question easy of solution. From its birth to the present day the democratic party has labored to maintain the rights of the poor and oppressed—the laborer, mechanic, the farmer, have all been its especial care, and the history of the two parties will, if correctly read, demonstrate this fact even to the most stubborn. But in the present canvass in North Carolina the republicans by means of money and other devices have le t off some to their fold, first by Prohibition, appealing to their christian character, using the name of God for their dirty ends, and then, by arousing a spirit of discontent among others. Such devices deceive at first, but like a well gotten up counterfeit, when put to the test of an expert, its baseness is soon detected. Can men who have been warned against these tricks, still hold on, would they keep the counterfeit money, when pronounced a fraud. We think not, and we therefore appeal to all, who have been duped into following false gods, to consider what they are doing. They are used only for the purpose of putting republicans in power, but the objects for which they strive will never be attained in the ranks of the republican party, for it is now, has ever been, and will ever be, if it holds to its principles, not the party for the poor, the laborer, but the party of the rich monopolists. There is now time to consider before you cast the fatal vote, and we beg you all to take advantage of it.

In a recent speech that eloqnent orator, General Pat Collins, that presided over the National Democratic Convention, in referring to these side issue parties, very aptly illustrated their position when he said:

During a truce in one of the great European wars in the early part of this century, he said, "three crowned rulers met at Tilist in Prussia. They rode along the lines of the victorious French army till Napoleon's eye was arrested by the sight of a giant veteran in the ranks whose face had been slashed diagonally by a mighty sabre stroke that left him hideous but no ble. "Brother," said he to the Czar of Russia, what do you think of soldiers who can bear such wounds? What do you think of soldiers who can give them? said the Czar. Napolean did not answer, but the soldier did. Memories that led him back through all the battles of his chief from Friedland to the bridge of Lodi made him mutter, "They are all dead, all dead."

"So the old democratic party, cut and slashed in many a battle, but never subdued, defeated but never discouraged, can look back through the century, marking the rise and fall of all political organizations that rose and grew and fronted it—federalists and Whigs and Know Nothings—and say. "They all dead."

"Why did they perish as the flowers or the weeds perish, and democracy survive as the oak? Because they were parties of a class, a section, a single idea—parties of a day, that set with a day's sun.

HOW ABOUT NEW YORK.

As New York has all eyes turned towards it, it may be interesting to know what Roswell P. Flower, one of the leading politicians, thinks of the situation. In an interview with a *Herald* correspondent, he says:

When asked whether he thought Mr. Cleveland's chances for re-election in New York would be discounted by the disintegration of the democracy in the city he said emphatically "No."

"Mr Cleveland will carry the county of New York by 60,000 majority, and I'm betting on it."

"Then," was added, "you beleive that with Kings county's plurality, of 20,000 which is conceded, the 70,000 plurality expected to strike the north shores of the Harlem with a Harrisonian thump will be more than counteracted and the State given to Cleveland and Hill by at least 10,000."

"Yes, sir; that's the way things will shape up."

And about that majority in Kings county.

"Cleveland will carry Kings county just as sure as I sit here," said District Attorney Ridgway, of Brooklyn, at the democratic National Headquarters. "He will get twenty thousand majority as certain as fate. Hill may get a few more votes, but the difference will not be more than five thousand votes. There is no betting; people come to New York when they want to put up money. The democratic party is united in Kings county, and they have got those Blaine fellows back again."

Watch out, the republicans are calling out "fraud." The thief to avoid arrest, will join in the cry, "stop thief." Be on your guard!

Beware of the Still Hunt.

[News & Observer.]

The Philadelphia *Record* says: "Chairmun Quay has organized a still hunt in North Carolina. Some of his confidential hangers-on have lately been looking over the field and think it possible that the methods of persuasion adopted in Indiana in the Garfield campaign might detach the Old North State from the Democratic moorings. The Democrats of North Carolina should be put on their guard. Mr. Quay has heaps of money and is capable of whatever mischief may be accomplished with money."

We have had reason to believe that a good deal of hard, quiet work was going on among the Republicans, and the Democrats may expect a full Republican vote in this State. The only way to offset it is by having a full Democratic vote. Let every Democrat see that every man who will vote our ticket is registered at once, and that on election day he votes. Let no man ignore this warning.

Morton's money is evidently being used here. Can any man be so base as to sell his peace and prosperity for money. For as sure as Morton, Dockery and his set are elected, they will ruin your homes. North Carolina will not be a good State to live in.

A Beautiful Tableau.

[Durham Tobacco Plant.]

A bright and happy event transpired this morning at the home of our esteemed townsman, Capt. W. L. Wall, on Chapel Hill street, the occasion being the union in the holy bonds of matrimony of Mr. Charlie McGary and Miss Daisy Mercer, sister of Mrs. W. L. Wall. In one of the spacious double parlors were assembled the invited guests and in the other were the contracting parties, the minister, attendants and relatives.

Promptly at the appointed hour, 11:30 o'clock, the sliding doors were opened and there was presented a beautiful and attractive scene of a tableau wedding. Shortly thereafter the impressive marriage ceremony of the Episcopal church was performed in a very pleasing manner by Rev. T. M. N. George, rector of St. Phillip's Church.

The attendants were Mr. T. B. Fuller and Miss Bessie Fanning; Mr. J. S. Manning and Miss Mary Wall; Mr. George Mercer and Miss Jessica Smith; Mr. Charles Hutchins and Miss Laura Wiley; Mr. A. S. DeVlarming and Miss Marion Fuller; Mr. C. S. Bryan and Miss Nellie Fuller.

Many handsome presents attested appreciation and good wishes for the new voyages upon the matrimonial sea. May the beauty and brightness of their marriage day be typical of a future radiant with the beams of happiness and prosperity, and may they reach old age crowned with the rich benedictions of well spent lives.

The newly married couple left on the noon train for a bridal tour to Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Candidates at Rhodes's Mill.

[For the Observer.]

RHODES'S, Oct. 18, 1888.

MR. EDITOR:—The democratic candidates spoke here to-day to a large audience. The county finances under the Hopkins board were exhibited and made a startling impression and great sensation. "The half had not been told us."

All the candidates made good speeches, and Mr. Sutton distinguished himself, and put himself as for the people, by advocating a law to protect the people from loss of stock by the railroads. It is the key note of the campaign in this section, and the democratic candidates will make a clean sweep. B.

The news from all parts of the State is cheering. Fowle and the Democratic State ticket will be elected by from 15 to 20,000 majority, and the Legislature will have a decided Democratic majority. The outlook is bright.

The Asheville *Citizen* says that Dockery's speech had the effect of making white Republicans learn that Republicanism means that white men must be subservient to the colored brother, and that several good Republicans have kicked.

The only parties are the Republican and Democratic. The black and the white, which will you choose. A vote for prohi bition might just as well be cast in favor of the moon, or a piece of cheese.

Recollect that a vote for the Republican Electors or a vote for Dockery is a vote to make the people of North Carolina pay the special tax bonds; it is in every way, a vote to increase the taxes of the people.

If you accidentally get into trouble, how would you like to be arrested by a negro constable and tried by a negro magistrate. You can obtain your wishes by voting the republican ticket.

If you wish to be governed by negro magistrates and constables, or to have a negro superintendent of public schools vote the republican ticket.

Democrats of Cumberland the Republican party is the enemy you must fight; there is no other party; those who have left us, are fighting under its banner.

President Cleveland will visit New York to review the grand Democratic parade on the 27th.

Read the admirable letter of our next Vice President, the grand old Roman, Allen G. Thurman.

Will you vote the Republican ticket to deprive yourself of money that you need on your farms—in your business.

The Winston Daily says that they expect to have trains running from Winston to Walnut Cove by the 1st of March.

Stand to the nominees—they are good men, will represent you well.

Congress adjourned Saturday.

If you want a Democratic newspaper, go to headquarters. The trusted paper of the National Administration—the only *bona fide* Democratic paper printed in New York—is the *Star*.

The agricultural department is organizing five new experimental stations for the study of sorghum and its manipulation—three in Kansas, one in New Jersey and one in Louisiana. The appropriation for this work this year is $100,000 larger than it has ever been before.

Speaking at Manchester.

[For the Observer.]

MANCHESTER, Oct. 22, 1888.

MR. EDITOR:—The democratic candidates spoke here to-day to a representative audience of this section. The record of the "infamous Hopkins board," as Mr. Sutton styled it, is a startling campaign document. The people had forgotten, in part, and had no idea of the extent of the robbery of the people's money those people had done the taypayers. Mr. Warren Carver, radical candidate for the Legislature, received more than *ten times* for his pay as commissioner, than two democratic members received for the same time. The Tariff was discussed, and the democratic party was put on record as in favor of reduced taxation on the necessaries that the poor man is obliged to have. While the Tariff is the main issue, the administration and expenditures of the Hopkins board, of which Warren Carver was a member, is the key note of the campaign. I wish you would publish that record in your paper. They paid Jersey Hopkins $70.00 for *looking at* a bridge in Black River township, that the whole cost of material and construction did not exceed $20.00! There was a sick mule at the poor house, and the commissioners of Hopkins' board went to *visit the mule*, charging the county *three dollars* for every visit, until it ran up to several times what the mule was worth! The mule died from over visitation, but the people of the county had to pay for the visits!

You may count on 71st doing her whole democratic duty. If the party in other parts of the county will do their duty, and vote the straight democratic ticket as we will, the county is safe for 1,000 majority for democratic economy and reform. Let every democrat work from now till election day. TRUE BLUE.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

At the Fourth Quarterly Meeting held at Hay Street M. E. Church South, October 8th, 1888, it was moved and unanimously accepted by the Board of Stewards, that a vote of thanks was due, and is tendered Mr. E. J. Lilly for his liberal donations and painting Chapel Sunday School Room and Campbelton Mission Church.

Also, the same expression of the Board be tendered the Ladies' Aid Society for their untiring zeal and success in adorning our Church with new blinds and other improvements.

And ordered that the same go on Conference Minutes, and a copy be furnished FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

G. A. THOMSON, Sec'y.

We regret to learn that the Pine Fibre Factory at Cronly was destroyed by fire on Monday.

SPEAKING.

The Democratic Candidates for the several County Offices will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Ray's, Seventy-First, Thursday, October 25th.

Butler's Shop, Gray's Creek, Friday, October 26th.

Hope Mills, Rockfish, Saturday, October 27th.

Williams' Mill, Flea Hill, Monday, October 28th.

Blue's Sand Hills, Cedar Creek, Tuesday, October 30th.

Bullard's Mill, Beaver Dam, Wednesday, October 31st.

Cedar Creek, Cedar Creek, Thursday, November 1st.

Other Democratic Speakers will be present and take part in the canvass.

By order of the Executive Committee.

R. S. HUSKE, Chairman.

N. B.—As Sheriff of Cumberland County I will meet the tax-payers of the County at the above times and places. I desire, if possible, to promptly meet the requirements of the law. Therefore all tax-payers are earnestly requested to come forward and settle.

H. C. FISHER, Sheriff.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

E. H. VAN HOESEN, Cashier, Toledo National Bank, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

Every Home Should Have It.

It is not always convenient to call a Physician for every little ailment. Having Red Flag Oil in the house you have a Physician always at hand; it kills Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Burns, Bruises and all aches and pains. Price 25 cents.

There are few things in this life of which we may be certain, but this is one of them. Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure has no equal for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Price 25 cents. At Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made.

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

Worth its Weight in Gold.

If you feel depressed, your appetite is poor and are troubled with Dizziness of the head, Billiousness or Dyspepsia, Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator will cure you. Trial size bottles free.

A well known physician in New York advises all his patients that suffer with Coughs and Colds to use Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure. At Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

Life's Mistakes

Somebody has condensed the mistakes of life and arrived at the conclusion, that there are fourteen of them, the greatest of all mistakes is to allow a simple Cough or Cold to take its course which always ends in death; check it in time and save life by use of Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure Price 25 cents. At Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

Tariff off for Spot Cash.

Needles and Pins 2 cents a paper, best 5 cents; Handkerchiefs from 1, 5 and 10 cents up; Hosiery 5 and 10 cents; Zephyr 8 cents an ounce; Embroidery Silk 8 cents per dozen; 100 yards Spool Silk 5 cents; Canvas Tidies 15 cents; Gilt Pins 10 cents; Note Paper 3 cents per quire; Lead Pencils 1 cent.

Laces, Hamburg Edgings, Ladies' Merino Vests, Collars and Cuffs, Tin Ware, Dippers, &c., and hundreds of useful articles. These goods are *cash on delivery*, and not to be charged *to any one*. Call early and often at

DYE'S BAZAAR,
17 HAY STREET.

Mr. Dye has, with much care, selected an elegant stock of MILLINERY in the latest styles in color, material and design, which is coming in daily. Call and examine our large stock of Hats, Bonnets, Velvets, Plushes, Silks and Ribbons, Fancy Feathers and Ostrich Tips. Satisfaction guaranteed. Low prices and superior styles. Cash on delivery does not apply to our stock of Millinery. MRS. DYE.

Racket Store.

Come one, come all, both short and tall,
Early in the fall and flee from all
To Broadway's Hall, secure Bargains in all
And please them all.

CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS,
466 & 468 Broadway, N. Y.
Has Established in Fayetteville, N. C.
Southeast of Market Square, near Sedberry's Drug Store,

An Exchange or Racket Store,

where Bargains only in Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Hats, Tinware, Hardware, etc., for spot cash, so cheap as to astonish you. Note Paper 3 cts. per quire, Foolscap 7 cts., Legal Cap 9 cts., Rubber Tip Pencils 4 ct., 2 papers Needles or Pins for 3 cts., Oil Cloth 15 cts. per yard, Hose 4 cts. per pair and up, 4 Slate Pencils for 1 ct., Slates 2 cts., Dress Buttons 4 cts. doz., Hand Saws 23 and 34 cts., Undershirts 20 cts. and up, Hats 17 cts. and up, Handkerchiefs 1 ct., Shoe Blacking 1 ct. box, and everything else as cheap. Tinware for almost nothing.

Mr. Rouss has fifty experienced auction buyers who attend the large sheriff's sales in all the northern cities where so many business failures occur, and with the Bullion in hand, large stocks are daily swept from under the auctioneer's hammer at about 25 per cent. of the cost to manufacture. These goods are coming into the Fayetteville Racket Store daily, where you pay no tariff, nor no losses by the infernal credit system—but you get lots of goods for a little money.

The Racket Store,
Two doors below Sedberry's Drug Store,
Oct. 11, 1888.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

We now offer special bargains to

Housekeepers, Merchants

AND OTHERS,

as we intend to close out as rapidly as possible the entire stock of

A. S. Huske & Co.

There is in this stock a large lot of

Fancy Goods, Groceries,

And Other Articles,

that can now be bought at extremely low prices for CASH.

CHARLES HAIGH,
ASSIGNEE.
Oct 11, 1888 3t

PUTTY! PUTTY!

WINDOW GLASS! WINDOW GLASS!

—AT—

PRIOR & COOK'S,
SUCCESSORS TO
PEMBERTON & PRIOR,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PUTTY! PUTTY!

T. D. LOVE,

Commission Merchant,
SOUTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Agent Bladen Steamboat Company.

Solicits consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Ton Timber. Highest prices obtained and returns promptly made.
Liberal advances on consignment.
Oct 4, 1880 2m

Coal! Coal! Coal!

Before laying in your supply of COAL for the winter, call on me for prices as I will not be undersold.

N. H. SMITH.
Oct 4, 1888 tf

REMOVAL.

The subscriber announces to his friends and the general public, that he has moved from the South East Corner of Market Square to one of the new and commodious stores in the

THORNTON BLOCK,
SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET.

He will put in a full and complete stock for the Fall trade, and keep constantly on hand

BAGGING AND TIES,
BACON, FLOUR, SUGAR,
Coffee, Corn, Meal, Tobacco,
Snuff, Salt, Molasses, Soap,
Plows and Plow Castings,
&c. &c.

All of which he offers to the trade at reasonable prices.

Highest market paid for Cotton. He will also buy Cotton on orders.

Call and see me.

E. F. MOORE.
Sept. 1, 1888. 2m

R. M. Nimocks,

HAY STREET,

Again calls the attention of

MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND TURPENTINE MEN

to his large and varied stock of

GROCERIES,

Provisions and Distillers' Supplies.

Cotton, Naval Stores or Country Produce

will be purchased or taken on consignment.

Bagging, Cotton Ties,

Salt, Molasses, Sugar, Bacon,

Lard, &c., &c.,

can be found at the lowest prices at

NIMOCKS,
On Hay Street.
Sept 13, 1888. tf

School Books

—AND—

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Of Every Description.

To Teachers and to the Trade

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT WILL BE GIVEN.

ALL ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE OUR PROMPT ATTENTION.

GIVE US A CALL BEFORE YOU BUY.

PEMBERTON'S
New Bookstore

NOTICE.

Sarah Nichols vs. Jerry Nichols. } Notice to Defendant.

THE defendant, Jerry Nichols, is hereby commanded to appear before the Superior Court of Cumberland County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, N. C., on the 10th Monday after the 1st Monday in September (which will be the 12th day of November, 1888,) to answer the complaint of the plaintiff, now deposited in the Clerk's office of said County, or the relief therein demanded will be granted. CHAS. G. CAIN, Clerk S. C.
Oct 6, 1888 Cumberland County, N. C.

For Rent.

The Store on the corner, recently occupied by E. F. Moore. For terms, &c., apply to D. N. McLEAN, Agent.
Oct 4, 1888 tf

ARCHIE McMILLAN,

(formerly with McMillan Bros.)

Has opened on PERSON STREET, three doors below McMillan Bros.' a full line of

Family Groceries,

consisting of every thing that is needed by families or the country trade. Country merchants are especially invited to call and examine prices, for we are determined to

Sell as Low or Lower

than any grocery store in town, and to furnish goods the equal of any.

Families will find it to their advantage to send their orders and to have their goods delivered free. Our stock is large and will be kept up to the highest notch to meet the demands of the public.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL ON

ARCHIE McMILLAN,
49 PERSON STREET.
Sept 6, 1888 tf

Raleigh and Fayetteville Marble Works,

CHAS. A. GOODWIN, Proprietor,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
—DEALER IN—

MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES

In Italian and American Marble or Granite.

Designs and Estimates Free by Mail.

☞ All work delivered free of freight at your nearest depot.
Aug 30, 1888 3m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 25, 1888.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year(in advance).....$2 00
Six months (in advance).....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Senator.
W. L. WILLIAMS.
For the House.
THOS. H. SUTTON.
A. D. McGILL.
For Sheriff.
H. C. FISHER.
For Treasurer.
J. B. TROY.
For Register of Deeds.
H. L. HALL.
For Surveyor.
A. J. BULLARD.
For Coroner.
DR. J. W. McNEILL.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TUTT'S PILLS.
K. LEWALD—Not a Racket.
H. R. HORNE—Bread is Rising.
W. H. TOMLINSON—Mountain Beef.
J. D. McNEILL, G. H. HALL—Dissolution Notice.

TROY SPEAKS AT CAMPBELTON TO-NIGHT.

Texas ponies are affording a good deal of fun for the boys.

The Winston *Sentinel* asks "how would Senator Waddell sound."

The Republican Senate has adjourned without giving relief to the people.

Democrats look to your county. Keep it out of the hands of the Republicans.

Mr. Troy brings cheering news from the West. It will give Fowle a glorious vote.

If you want to be reminded of other days go to hear Troy at Campbelton to-night.

The crop of hay this year is reported large. The market is filled with hay carts daily.

The State Fair was a great success. Senator Vance made the great speech of the occasion.

Would not this be a good time to pay your subscription to the OBSERVER. We think it would.

The horn of the hunter and the cry of the dogs almost nightly, break upon the stillness of the country.

The new tank of the C. F. & Y. V. near Cross Creek is completed. It will be made to supply water to the shops.

Remember the days of Burns, Riley, Carver, Leary, and ask yourselves if you wish those days to be repeated.

County Government as it is, not negro rule, is what Democrats wish. White men must rule. No negro supremacy for us.

Let every Democrat feel that it is his duty to work for the Democratic party. It is working to keep up pure government—a white man's government.

Is there any tree more beautiful than the magnolia, just now when all the trees are nearly barren of leaves, it stands with its dark green glossy foliage, the admiration of all.

The Government is collecting $10,000,000 per month for which it has no use. It is no wonder you complain of hard times. Vote the Democratic ticket it is the only way of relief.

John Leary, Esq., chairman of the Republican executive committee, reports his men in line. He is boss in this county, and he cracks his whip over both white and black republicans, and white men submit.

The Fall trade has opened, the merchants have filled their stores, and we ask, as we have done time and again, that you patronize home. Do not send elsewhere for what you can get here, it is the way to kill the town and will eventually hurt you.

Mr. W. W. Cole is building a very nice residence on Haymount just opposite the residence of the late Capt. W. T. Taylor. The house that formerly stood near has been removed to the lot just north of it, and is being fitted up by Mr. M. J. Graham.

We learn from the Democratic candidates that they are sanguine of success, that the campaign has opened very auspiciously; that they have large and enthusiastic gatherings; and that the county government as it is, is good enough for intelligent people.

The Short Cut has been finished to Rowlands' in North Carolina. A scheme is on foot to start a pine straw bagging factory at this point. Fayetteville must be on the alert, or else our hopes of having one here may be blasted. What has the Exchange done to secure it?

Can we furnish the straw for the bagging factory, is a question that has been asked. We answer, that there are between Bennettsville and Greensboro on the line of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. between fifty and sixty saw. mills, cutting daily about forty to fifty trees or more, that the straw from all these trees can be gathered, and more than supply the largest mill.

We learn that Col. W. J. Green has been doing effective work in this campaign; that his speech at King's Mills on Friday was a most magnificent and telling one. It was an appeal to the voters to be true to the cause. The Col. commands a large following, and his work in this campaign will be felt. He is a Democrat to the backbone, and gives back not an inch. He is one of those true and staunch Democrats that is ever ready where duty calls.

CUMBERLAND FAIR—WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED.—If our merchants and our people generally would turn back and bring to mind the pleasant time and good results of the last Fair, and then carry out even in part, their pledges for this year, they would even then say after it is over, we did not aid it enough. The work is left too much to the President, Secretary, &c. They need the aid of all, but from them we learn that all is working well for a grand success. The speech of the Hon. A. E. Stevenson, one of Bloomington's most attractive orators, will be of itself enough to draw a large and enthusiastic crowd. The display in all departments, notwithstanding it has been an unfortunate year with the farmer, promises well, and we further learn from the President, that "this year the programme for Fair week will be unusually attractive to both old and young. At the grounds there will be some fine racing, trotting and running, with the especial feature of a Texas pony race. The ponies are to be driven out to the grounds, lassoed in sight of the spectators and then saddled and bridled and started in the race.

On Friday the Costumed Tournament will take place. This is a grand old sport and the rich costumes will add much interest. We have some fine riders among our young men, who will have a chance to show their skill. All Knights are requested to report to the Chief Marshal the Saturday before Fair week, in order that full details may be arranged.

A first class Troupe will play at the Opera House every night during the week. On Wednesday night a rich and elegant German will be given by our young men, and again on Friday night, the Fair Ball will take place, at which the Coronation will be an attractive feature. We understand many young people from different parts of the State have already signified their intention of lending their presence to these festivities—and to all of these are extended a cordial welcome. Young men look to your laurels, and this time, more than sustain your well earned reputation.

FLAG RAISING AT UNION SQUARE.—There was a grand rally of the Democrats of Union Square on Wednesday night the 17th. The loyal people of that locality had procured a pole 85 feet long, and amid much rejoicing raised the pole and unfurled to the breeze a banner with the names of their choice for President and Governor, Cleveland and Fowle. Mr. Chas. Kennedy, the foreman in the OBSERVER office, being one of the oldest and most faithful of the Democrats of that section, was selected to hoist the flag. They ought to have made him make a speech, for he has from his youth to the present day been at the case, first with the old *Observer* office until it was destroyed by Sherman, then with Mr. P. M. Hale, on the Raleigh *Observer*, then when the Fayetteville OBSERVER was re-established by Maj. E. J. Hale, he returned to his old love, and he is here to-day faithful and true as ever, and he is as full of good sound Democratic doctrine as can be found anywhere, but his modesty prevents his appearing in public, but the honor was worthily bestowed, and it was done amid the rejoicings of the multitude, and is a banner that the people of Union Square will delight to battle for. The occasion was graced by the mothers, daughters and children of these true and tried Democrats, who after unfurling to the breeze the banner of their party, called loudly for Mr. H. McD. Robinson, who entertained his hearers with a speech on the education of their children, what the Democratic party had done for them, and how it was striving to elevate the people, and showed to them what would be the result if the affairs of the State and County were placed in the hands of party whose main supporters were negroes. Mr. H. L. Cook was next called upon, but as the hour was late, he only made a few remarks, urging all to do their duty, ending by saying that they take the advice of Vance, go home say their prayers and vote for the Democratic party.

THE JAMES GRAPE.—We have noticed for some time the comments of the press upon this celebrated grape, and last week the discoverer and owner, Mr. B. M. W. James, of Bethel, Pitt county, N. C., favored us with a basket, as a sample. We have not only tested it ourselves, making a comparison with the Baptson and other grapes of like character, but have gotten many others to do so, and all without exception, pronounce it superior in size, and of more delicious flavor than any grape of its kind that has yet been produced. The James grape we should say, is a seedling of the scuppernong, which always varies in character from bad to good, and this grape has accidently retained not only the good qualities of the scuppernong but has others, which for a market grape, are superior, it is a firm grape, not liable to crush, its skin is thick, and it therefore retains its juices better. It is in fact a most delicious grape, and it is no wonder that it surpassed all others at the World's Exposition. The scuppernong seedlings are now coming into more general favor, they are nearly all better adapted for cooking, jellies, &c., and as a wine grape they are excellent. When we tasted the James grape we remembered that years ago in the woods near Fayetteville we came across its exact counterpart, and we have always believed as they were native to this land, and as our soil and climate are especially favorable to their cultivation, that from these a far better wine and brandy could be made than from any other grape. And that with proper understanding and advertising that this country could be made as profitable in grape culture as Florida has proved to be with her oranges.

The committee who raised the funds for the yellow fever sufferers have received a very kind acknowledgment from the Treasurer. The amount was not as large as it should have been, by far.

Y. M. D. C.—There was a very full attendance at the meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club on Tuesday night to hear the speech of Col. Wharton J. Green, who had willingly consented to address them. Col. Green, as he remarked, deviated from the general rule, and began by giving a history of the tariff, going back to the time in England when Sidney Smith, Cobden and others, first agitated the question of tariff reduction. The Col. gave a full and clear history of the struggle up to the repeal of the corn laws, and how these men, by working year after year, had finally succeeded in having them repealed, and showed how prosperous England had been, how her ships ride on every sea, how her merchants supply the world, and how the workman herotofore oppressed, working from 12 to 14 hours, had improved, and how under the system, both wages and work had increased. That today England was the workshop of the world, and how the poor in our country are oppressed, and capital omnipotent. That he was not for free trade, far from it, but for a reduction of the tariff sufficient to produce a revenue for the economical administrations of the government. The speech was a clear, sensible and understandable presentation of the subject, and was listened to with marked attention. He appealed to the people to stand by the State Government, to keep it unspotted, to keep it in the hands of those who had built it up; in the hands of those to whom it rightly belongs, and not let it fall into hands of those who had originated nothing. He reminded them of their ancestors who had struggled to maintain and preserve it, and we then descendents of that great race should preserve it. He made a grand appeal to white men, asking if there was one present who was willing to permit the State to fall into the hands of those who had disgraced it. It was an intellectual talk, and he ended by calling upon all to support the nominees of the Democratic party, regardless of differences. He showed that in him Democratic principles were not born to die. Col. Green spoke for over an hour, and while not oratorical, he was peculiarly forcible and impressive, and gave us something to remember. After he had finished Capt. S. B. Alexander was called for. He spoke for fifteen minutes giving a cheerful view of the outlook for Democratic success in the State.

Personals.

Mrs. Annie Bailey with her two children, are visiting Mrs. Jas. C. MacRae.

Rev. H. G. Hill and Rev. A. L. Phillips, are attending the Synod at Goldsboro.

Miss Mary Bidgood, of Richmond, Va., is visiting Mrs. R. W. Bidgood on Haymount.

Mrs. William Smith, of Wilmington, is visiting the family of her brother, Judge Jas. C. MacRae.

Mr. Edwards, who comes regularly every fall with his wagon of Ashe county butter, is in town this week.

Mr. W. C. Houston, Jr., one of the proprietors of Hope Mills, was registered at the LaFayette this week.

Capt. Jno. R. Tolar, of New York arrived here on Saturday, and is spending a few days with his friends.

Mr. Geo. B. Underwood has taken a position of salesman in Mr. Frank Thornton's large dry goods establishment.

Mr. Frank Stedman, one of the hard working editors of the Wilmington *Star*, is here on a visit to his mother and sister.

Mr. J. H. Roberts was in town this week. He has closed up his business in Maxton and may locate here, we hope he will.

W. C. Troy, Esq. for years the great leader of Cumberland Democracy, is visiting friends here. His very presence will inspire all to do their duty as Democrats.

Mr. Chas. McGary and bride arrived here last Thursday night. Everybody was glad to see Charlie, and to congratulate him. He has a host of warm friends here who wish him every happiness.

Among the arrivals at the Hotel LaFayette, we notice Rev. D. Fairly, Manchester, Capt. S. B. Alexander, Charlotte, N. A. McLean, Lumberton, and J. D. Shaw, Jr., Laurinburg, Matt. D. Moore, Mt. Airy.

Mr. S. J. Walton, who has for some months been at work on the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad, superintending the builing of trestles and masonry, returned home on Saturday. He tells us that the road is finished from Monroe to Chester, S. C., 45 miles, and that the work is well done. and progressing.

MOODY—KYLE.—St. John's Episcopal Church was crowded on Thursday morning last to witness the marriage of Mrs. Irene Worth Kyle to the Rev. John Sterling Moody, rector of Christ Church, Jersey City. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thos. Atkinson, rector. Mr. F. R. Rose presided at the organ, playing the wedding march, and during the entire service rendered it more impressive with soft, delightful voluntaries. The altar was tastefully decorated, and the marriage, with the bride and groom attended by the ushers on either side, made it a picture pleasant to look upon, and impressive to all. Mr. and Mrs. Moody remained here until Saturday, when they returned to their home in Jersey City.

U. S. SUPERVISORS.—We are informed that U. S. Supervisors of Election have been appointed for this County. If this be so, there will be one for each precinct, representing each of the two leading parties, and they will have nothing whatever to do with any but the box for Congressmen and the box for Presidential Electors.

Let the Judges of Election and Registers take notice of this.

Excursion trains will be run on the 25th and 26th of Oct. to Siler City Fair. Rates for round trip only $1.30.

SPEAKING ON SATURDAY—McCLAMMY AND ROBINSON.

The joint debate between Hon. C. W. McClammy and Hon. W. S. O'B. Robinson, nominees to represent the Third Congressional District, took place on Saturday. Maj. McClammy was very gracefully and pleasantly introduced by Col. W. J. Green, who commended him to the people, as one who had served them faithfully.

Maj. McClammy commenced by stating that he was here to-day as a candidate for the 51st Congress—that two years ago the people had placed their destinies in his hands, and that he had endeavored to serve them earnestly. with all the zeal and ability he possessed. That he was a true democrat, an advocate of a party that had never changed its name or principles, but boldly threw the banner on the outer wall. Maj. McClammy reviewed its past history, showing what it had done, and who were its champions in other days, that it had been reviled, persecuted, but its name today was as bright as ever, and its principles invincible and uncontrovertible—that it was the party of the country—that it, like the Republican, was not born in the cradle of sectional hate; that its principles were honesty in the administration of the Government, which the administration had proved, it was a fact that could not be smothered or wiped out; that the party also advocated honesty and economy in the expenditures, and a wise, indiscriminating tax; one that would not oppress the poor laborer; that the administration of Cleveland was a noble one, one worthy of perpetuation, and that it shrank from no investigation and he called upon the other party to turn on the calcium lights and view it; he said, he came to-day to discuss National, not State politics; that he called the attention of the people to the surplus in the treasury $138,000,000 of the people's money, lying there idle, that this had accumulated since the inauguration of Cleveland, under the same tariff that was in existence during the republican administration, that during the republican administration no one ever heard of a surplus—showing the difference in the economical administration of Cleveland, who stopped all leakage, and knew how to protect the people's money from useless expenditure. Maj. McClammy was particularly clear in the discussion of the Tariff. He turned the attention of the people to the fact, that from the introduction of the Mills' bill to its final passage by the House, how it had been fought by the republicans, and that after it was sent to the Senate, nothing was done with it for weeks, but at last a substitute came, which would now that Congress was about to adjourn, lie as a dead letter; that the republicans intended no relief to the people, that they were the friends of the monopolists, not of the poor man, and that the farmers were and would be at the mercy of the monopolist. Maj. McClammy discussed the Blair bill, and defended the democratic party from the charge that they were opposed to the repeal of the Internal Revenue.

Maj. McClammy's time being up, Maj. R. M. Orrell introduced the Hon. W. S. O'B. Robinson, saying: *If you believe what he says*, you will hear, (this we missed) but a smile was visible on the countenance of all, and well may he have said it, for Mr. Robinson's speech, while well deliver ed, with well rounded sentences, was more of an oratorical display than an argument. His premises were untenable, and consequently no thoughtful man could be deluded by his sophisms. As we do not intend a report, we will only call attention to the fact, that he tried in various ways to prove that the republican party was not a sectional party; he tried to prove it by the money they had contributed in Congress for the Mississippi river, to the harbor at Charleston, to the Cape Fear, &c., &c., matters of necessity to the whole people, but especially the people of the North. He also alluded to the money given to the yellow fever sufferers, &c., &c., thus giving credit to the party of Sherman, Ingalls, Foraker and a host of others, who from the day of the surrender at Appomatox to the present day have abused, villified and threatened the Southern people. With such like exultations of the acts and doings of the republican party, who are entitled to none of the credit, he endeavored to prove that it was the party for the people, when every school boy knows that it has in all its ways been a hater of the South and a friend only to the rich northern monopolist. Just as Mr. Robinson had gotten good headway it commenced to rain and he was compelled to finish at Town Hall.

Each spoke an hour. Mr. McClammy replied in a fifteen minutes' talk making some good points, Mr. Robinson only spoke ten minutes, and the discussion throughout was free from personalities or abuse. There was a large crowd, the largest we have had at any political gathering during the canvass. We doubt if a vote was changed—surely not to the radicals, if the people understood the sophistry of the republican candidate. He is a good speaker, pleasant to listen to, and he entertained the crowd, but McClammy's friends (and they compose the white men of Cumberland) are solid for him, and he will be returned for another term to serve the people of the Third District.

A Fayettevillian in Colorado.

The Silver Cliff *Courant* says:—Mr. John S. Gibson addressed a large crowd of citizens last Saturday night, at the opera house, on the political issues of 1888, from a democratic standpoint. His speech was listened to with closest attention, and greeted with the most hearty applause. Everybody, without regard to party, pronounced it an able address.

FINE CATTLE.—A large lot of fine Ashe county cattle came down on the C. V. & Y. V. on Saturday, consigned to Mr. W. H. Tomlinson. They were in fine order. Twenty-nine of them weighed 21,000 lbs.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Twice last week the belt on the main shaft at Brookside Mill, owned by Mr. C. W. Huske, snapped when the mill was running at full speed, each time just grazing Maj. Wright Huske. His injuries were slight. If he had been standing six inches closer and received the full force of the blow, he would have been killed. The report made by the force of the belt sounded like the report of a gun, and was heard by parties a mile or more away.

RATES TO CUMBERLAND FAIR.—Mr. W. E. Kyle, General Passenger Agent, informs us that he has secured the following very low rates to Fayetteville for our Fair: Wilmington $3.10; Raleigh $2.10; Weldon $3.10; Charlotte $3.40; Greensboro $2.50; Lincolnton $4.20; Shelby $4.40; Rutherfordton $5.00. These rates include one admission to the Fair Grounds.

HUNTING.—The hunting season has opened, and the sportsman, with his dog and gun, have tried their luck. They report that the quantity of quail is good, but that the luxuriant growth of grass, and hot weather, are hinderances to full bags. Many of the birds and yet too small to shoot.

We publish in this issue the address of Mr. R. S. Huske, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee. Let every man read it, and think over it, and he will vote for the party that advocates low taxes, and is doing all it can to aid in the progress of the land.

The Township Executives should know every democratic voter, should know even before the election what the result will be, and they should leave no stone unturned. It is what they were appointed for, and the party looks to them to fulfill the duty in every particular.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall street, New York.
For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.
apl 29 1y

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY. OCT. 24, 1888.

N. C. BACON—		PODDER,	75@1.00
Hog Round,	11	HIDES—	
Sides,	12½	Flint—good,	9½
Hams,	15	Flint—damaged,	5@7
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	7@8
Sides,	9¾	Green,	3½
Shoulders,	8½	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	10½	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15@16	LARD—	
Shoulders,	8@8½	N. Carolina,	13
BAGGING,	11½@13	Western,	11@0
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3½	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	18@20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@30
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern,	25@35	(12d basis),	2.50
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	25	Fresh,	6½@7
Rio,	16@22	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.25	Sweet—new,	50@75
CHICKENS,	10@20	Irish—o	1.00
EGGS,	15@17½	SALT,	1 00
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	None.)	Coffee,	9
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.50	Granulated,	10
CORN MEAL—	75	SWEETINGS,	6
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn—new,	65@	TALLOW,	5
Oats,	50	WOOL,	18
Rye,	85	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	65	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Pch Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by A. E. Rankin & Co.

Middling Fair.....9¼
Good Middling.....9¼
Middling.....9¼
Strict Low Middling.....9
Low Middling.....8¾
Strict Good Ordinary.....7¾
Good Ordinary.....7¼

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits yesterday 40½ cents Rosin was steady, prices ranging from 50 and 90 cents for common.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 24. 4:00 P. M.

COTTON.—Cotton quiet at 9 3-16 cents—basis Middling.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market firm at 42¾ cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market quoted steadyat 67½ cents per bbl. for strained and 70 cents for Good Strained.

Norfolk—Cotton 9¼.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mountain Beef.

We shall keep regularly at our Market Stall the
Finest Ashe County Beef,
Home-made Tender Loin Pork Sausages in bulk or in cases—to suit. Orders left at our Stall shall receive prompt and careful attention.
W. H. TOMLINSON, Butcher.
Oct 25, 1888 4t

Tutt's Pills
will save the dyspeptic from many days of misery, and enable him to eat whatever he wishes. They prevent
Sick Headache,
cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give keen appetite, and
Develop Flesh
and solid muscle. Elegantly sugar coated. Price, 25cts. per box.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"NOT A RACKET."

YOU MAY TALK OF THE RACKET STORE, BUT IF YOU WISH TO
Buy First-Class Goods,
Cheap for Cash,
—VISIT THE STORE OF—
K. LEWALD,
In the Thornton Block.
FINE DRESS GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
Clothing and Dry Goods
of all styles and kinds, and a full supply of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
ARE HERE IN PROFUSION, AND AT PRICES THAT WILL SURPRISE YOU.

We buy for CASH, are not burdened with bad debts, and you pay only a fair reasonable profit on all you get.

Come and see, and you will tell your friends that the cheapest place to buy nice goods is at
K. LEWALD'S.

BREAD IS RISING.
CAROLINA BAKING POWDER
will make it rise without increasing the cost.
MANUFACTURED BY
H. R. HORNE, Druggist,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Oct 25, 1888.

Dissolution Notice.

The partnership heretofore known as McNEILL & HALL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Geo. H. Hall retiring. All claims against said firm will be presented for payment to Mr. J. D. McNeill and all accounts due the firm are payable to him.
J. D. McNEILL.
GEO. H. HALL.

Having purchased the interest of Maj. Geo. H. Hall in the Saw Mill business in Lower Fayetteville, I announce my intention to continue for all it is worth the wholesale manufacture of Lumber at that point.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
Oct 22, 1888 6w

AN
Extraordinary Offer
FOR THE NEXT 10 DAYS.
300 Boxes Note Paper and Envelopes,
each containing one quire of paper and one package of envelopes, 7 cents.
500 Boxes same as above,
BUT BETTER QUALITY, 10 CENTS.
REMEMBER
THIS OFFER IS ONLY GOOD FOR 10 DAYS, AND ONLY AT
McNEILL'S
Book and Music Store,
Thornton Block, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 18, 1888. tf

COAL! COAL! COAL!
75 TONS
Chestnut, Egg, Stove,
ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS,
ANY QUANTITY,
At
McMILLAN BROS.
Oct. 11, 1888. tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 13, 1888.
SPECIAL MEETING.

UNDER the provisions of the By Laws, and at the request of Stockholders holding over two hundred and fifty shares of stock, a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company is hereby called to meet in FAYETTEVILLE, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of OCTOBER, 1888, to take into consideration the recent act of Congress authorizing this Company to build bridges over the Cape Fear, Black and North East Rivers and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.
JULIUS A. GRAY, President.
JNO. M. ROSE, Secrdtary.
Oct 18, 1888 2t

HO! YE AFFLICTED!
COME AND BE CURED!

If you desire your CANCER, ULCER, or MALIGNANT SORE removed, never to return, you can have your wish gratified by consulting the undersigned at Jonesboro, Moore County, N. C., where he is permanently located.
Money refunded in case of failure, which has never yet occurred.
J. H. DANIEL.
Oct 18, 1888 tf

SUNNYSIDE (FLORAL) NURSERY.

We have received our annual importation of Dutch Bulbs. Hyacinths, strictly first-class $1.24 per doz. Tulips, in 20 distinct kinds, 50 cts. per dozen. Crocus in 10 kinds, 25 cts. per dozen. We can furnish Tuberose in bud and bloom at $1.00 per dozen. Fine strong Nursery grown Roses, 18 inches to 3 feet, 25 cents each, in best kinds.
Respectfully,
Oct 18 4t JAMES M. LAMB.

Lost or Mislaid.

A certificate of one share of stock in the Fayetteville Gas Company belonging to the estate of David Murphy. If not found, application will be made for a new certificate of stock.
D. ROSE, Att'y.
Oct. 18, 1888. 4t

REMOVAL.

My friends and customers can now find me at the store on Person Street, opposite Messrs. A. E. Rankin & Co.'s, where I shall continue to keep a well selected
Stock of Groceries,
AND all ARTICLES for FAMILY USE.
Mr. J. A. D. Boone is with me, and he respectfully asks that his old friends come to see him at the new store. He will be glad to see them, and will treat them kindly
E. A. POE.
Oct 13 3t 63 Person Street.

NOTICE.

We have sold our entire interest in the Standard Lumber Company, including the Planing Mill Plant at Spout Spring, N. C., to Charles C. Ruggles & Co. of 18 S. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Penn., who have assumed all of the liabilities, and are entitled to all the assets of said Standard Lumber Company. The undersigned have resumed business at Spout Spring, N. C., under the firm name of W. J. McDIARMID & BRO.
W. J. McDIARMID.
A. K. McDIARMID.
Oct 18, 1888 4t

MISS EMMA L. LEINBACH,
LADIES'
Shopping and Purchasing Agency.
Also Agency for Selection and Purchase of
PIANOS.
146 WEST 16th STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
Oct 11, 1888

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Sept. 15, '88.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name and style of
HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE,
is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WRIGHT HUSKE.
A. S. HUSKE.
W. W. HUSKE.
B. R. HUSKE.

B. R. HUSKE having bought the interest of A. S. Huske & Co., in the firm of "Huske's Hardware House," the undersigned will continue the business under the old name.
Thankful for past favors we solicit a continuance of the same.
B. R. HUSKE.
sept 27 tf W. W. HUSKE.

Bagging and Ties.

5000 YDS. DUNDEE BAGGING—not in the Trust.
5000 YDS. BURLAPS BAGGING—not in the Trust.
2500 BDLS. NEW ARROW TIES.
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1000 BBLS. CHOICE FRESH GROUND FLOUR.
300 BBLS. AND HHDS. CUBA AND PORTO RICO MOLASSES.

Coffee, Sugar, Cheese, Soap, Candy, Lye, Potash and anything you want in the Grocery and Provision line, for sale by
WORTH & WORTH,
Wilmington.
Oct 4, 1888

BELTING! BELTING!!
Lace Leather!
I have a full stock of
BELTING,
Lacing, Belt Hooks, &c.
Call and examine my stock and get prices. I guarantee to sell as good an article and as low as any house in town.
CHAS. HAIGH.
Sept 20, 1888 tf

Yellow Fever is not Here,
BUT we HAVE FROM the MOUNTAINS,
FINE BEEF,
CABBAGE,
BUTTER,
CHICKENS and EGGS,
POTATOES, both Irish and Sweet.
And everything that housekeepers should have.
Agents for the SINGER SEWING MACHINE. Come and see the improved Machine.
WM. MONROE & SON,
Oct 4, 1888 Next to Cumberland House. 1m

W. J. McDONALD, JR.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Liquors and Wines
—JOBBER IN—
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
No. 4 Green Street.

LITTLE BOY BLUE.

[Eugene Field in America.]

The little toy dog is covered with dust,
But sturdy and staunch he stands;
And the little toy soldier is red with rust,
And his musket moulds in his hands.
Time was when the little toy dog was new,
And the soldier was passing fair,
And there was the time when our Little Boy Blue
Kissed them and put them there.

"Now, don't you go 'till I come," he said,
"And don't you make any noise!"
So toddling off to his trundle bed,
He dreamed of his pretty toys.
And as he was dreaming an angel song
Awakened our Little Boy Blue—
Oh, the years are many, the years are long,
But the little toy friends are true.

Ay, faithful to Little Boy Blue they stand
Each in the same old place,
Awaiting the touch of a little hand,
The smile of a little face;
And they wonder, as waiting these long years through,
In the dust of that little chair,
What has become of our Little Boy Blue
Since he kissed them and put them there.

AGRICULTURAL.

Sheep on the Farm.

[Farmers' Advocate.]

For farm manure the sheep is surpassed only by the hen, and rivaled only by the hog. It is much easier to save the manure from the sheep, less of the liquid being lost. Owing to the dryness of the solid, most of the liquid is soaked up and saved, while that from cattle is lost, or saved only in expensive tanks or cemented cellars. Sheep, while on grass, scatter their manure much more evenly, and it is therefore of much greater value. Thus wherever sheep are kept the land is found to continually increase in fertility.

The amount of labor bestowed on sheep is much less than that bestowed on cattle. The labor of watering, which takes so much time with a large stock of cattle, is with sheep entirely done away by a simple free access to a running stream. The labor of fencing is largely curtailed. The work of cleaning stables is, by a daily addition of straw, confined to some damp days, and altogether there is a great deal less expensive labor in the raising of sheep than cattle.

Another matter which should not slip our attention is the quick returns from the sheep. The money invested in feed during the winter is returned in wool in the spring, and the return for summering comes early in the autumn in the shape of lambs thus making a semi-annual return.

Now, in addition to all this, we have the wool, which is of the greatest importance. Very little food is used in the production of wool, whereas the wool by preserving the animal heat saves vastly more feed than is used in its production, therefore, the wool is actually produced at no cost whatever.

Cotton Seed Oil as a Fertilizer.

[Cotton Planter, in Progressive Farmer.]

LAURINBURG, N. C., Sept. 7, '88.

We are informed by chemists and oil mill men that cotton seed oil is worthless as a fertilizer. I know that raw cotton seed oil has no fertilizing properties. The same can be said as to raw cotton seed; both will have to undergo a decomposing process before it is fit for plant food. Actual field test shows that cotton seed meal will increase the cotton crop 14 per cent. over the whole seed; same money's worth per acre, cotton seed at 18 cents per bushel and cotton seed meal at $23 per ton at our depot. By actual field test, crushed cotton seed will increase the cotton crop 35 per cent. over the whole seed, which shows that the crushed seed is worth 21 per cent. more as a fertilizer than the cotton seed meal. Calculating at the foregoing price of cotton seed and cotton seed meal, can our planters afford to lose 21 per cent. on their cotton seed to put a profit of at least $5 per ton on cotton seed meal into the pocket of oil mill companies. The oil mill men should pay 22 cents per bushel for our cotton seed, or deliver the meal at our depots at $19 per ton. Turn on more light, Dr. Battle is in a position to test the matter in a scientific way. Let him take five per cent. of cotton seed oil and mix it thoroughly with twenty-five per cent of ordinary soil (first analyze the soil) then subject it to the proper degree of temperature, the proper length of time until the oil decomposes then analyze it and see what it contains.

Teaching Horses to Stand.

[Rural Canadian.]

An old horseman gives the following as his method of training horses to stand without being tied: After young horses have once become entirely bridle-wise, I first endeavor to teach them the meaning of every word I say to them. This is not a difficult matter, provided too many words are not used at once. The first step is to adopt some word at the sound of which they are to understand that they must stop. Words that are easy to speak, and which can be made emphatic, should be chosen, such as "ho," "whoa," etc., and every time the word is used the horse to which it is spoken should be made to obey it fully. Carelessness in regard to this matter will do more to undo what has been taught than anything else. When a horse fully understands the meaning of the word which you use when you wish him to stop and stand still, the greater part of the work is accomplished. He then can be trusted with safety while you leave him a short time To take no risk and to make the work more effective, it is a good plan for two to get into the vehicle to which a horse is hitched, and, having stopped after a short drive, one should get out and leave him for a short distance. Should the horse then start, the one in the vehicle can then draw the lines suddenly, and thus prevent his getting away. There will be no trouble in teaching any horse with an ordinary amount of good common sense to stand as long as you desire without being hitched, if a little judgment is used it attempting it.

GETTING RID OF RATS.—A farmer living near Greensboro, Ga., was much troubled by rats, and their depredations on his corn crib increased to an alarming extent. He finally thought of a method by which he could rid himself of them. He secured a three gallon jar and half filled it with water. On the top of the water he placed a thick layer of cotton seed. The seed, so he argued, would attract the rats as a pleasant place to play, and of course the moment they touched the seed down they would go. The trap worked like a charm. The rats came, they attempted the frolic act on the seed with the deceptive foundation, and, to use Mr. Kilgore's own words, he "caught a gallon and a half of rats the first night," running the water to the top.—*Chicago Herald.*

STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The report of the committee on PLATFORM was here read by J. P. Caldwell, Esq., of Statesville, and enthusiastically adopted. It was as follows:

We again congratulate the people of North Carolina on the continued enjoyment of peace, good government and general prosperity under Democratic administration of the affairs of the State which has now been unbroken for so many years; upon the just and impartial enforcement of the law; upon the increasing efficiency of our common school system, and the progress made in popular education; upon the improvement and enterprise manifested in all parts of the State. We again challenge the comparison between this state of things and the outrages, crimes and scandals which attended Republican ascendency in our borders. We pledge ourselves to exert in the future as in the past our best efforts to promote the best interests of the people of all sections of the State. Affirming our adherance to Democratic principles as heretofore enunciated in the platforms of the party, it is hereby

Resolved, That no government has the right to burden its people with taxes beyond the amount required to pay its necessary expenses and gradually extinguish its public debt; and that whenever the revenues, however derived, exceed this amount, they should be reduced, so as to avoid a surplus in the treasury. That any system of taxation which necessitates the payment of a premium of $270 by the government on each $1,000 of its bonds, taken up with the millions that would otherwise lie idle in its vaults, and paid to bondholders who purchased, in many instances, at less than par, is undemocratic, oppressive and iniquitous and should be reformed. The course of our Democratic Representatives in Congress, in their efforts to give relief to the people from burdensome internal revenue and tariff taxation, meets with the approval of the Democratic party of this State and we respectfully recommend that if they find it impossible to give to our people all the relief demanded, they support any just and partial measure presented in Congress that will afford a practical relief from such existing burden.

Resolved, That while the details of the methods by which the constitutional revenue tariff shall be gradually reached are subjects which the representatives of our people at the national capital must be trusted to adjust, we think the customs duties should be levied for the production of public revenue, and the discriminations in their adjustment should be such as will place the highest rates on luxuries and the lowest on the necessaries of life, distribute as equally as possible the unavoidable burdens of taxation, and confer the greatest good on the greatest number.

Resolved, That we, as heretofore, favor, and will never cease to demand, the unconditional abolition of the whole internal revenue system, as a war tax, not to be justified in times of peace; as a grievous burden to our people and a source of annoyance in its practical operations. We call the attention of the people of the State to the hypocritical pretensions of the Republican party in their platforms that they are in favor of the repeal of this onerous system of taxation, enacted by their party, while the Republicans in Congress are taxing their emergencies to obstruct all legislation inaugurated by the representatives of the Democratic party to relieve the people of all or a part of this odious system.

Resolved, That the course of the Democratic party, in furtherance of popular education, is a sufficient guaranty that we favor the education of the people, and we will promote and improve the present educational advantages so far as it can be done without burdening the people by excessive taxation.

Resolved, That, to meet an existing evil, we will accept, for educational purposes, from the Federal government, our *pro rata* share of the surplus in its treasury; *Provided*, that it be disbursed through State agents and the bill for the distribution be free from objectional features.

Resolved, That the United States being one government and ours a national party, we denounce the efforts of the Republicans to force sectional issues in Congress and elsewhere, and to promote dissension and ill-will between the people of the different sections of our common country.

Resolved, That it is due to the people of our eastern counties, who have so cheerfully borne their share of our common burdens, that the present or some equally effective system of country government shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the Democratic party is opposed to any further extension of the "No-fence" law, unless such extension shall have first been authorized by a majority of the qualified voters within the territory to be affected thereby.

Resolved, That the Democratic party has ever been the party of the workingman, and has never fostered monopolies, nor have "trusts" or "combinations" or "pools" eve grown up under laws enacted by it. The contest in this country being between aggregated capital, seeking to crush out all competition, and the individual laborer, the Democratic party is, as it has ever been, against the monopolist and in favor of a just distribution of capital, and demands the enactment of laws that will bear equally upon all.

Resolved, That as all taxation bears most heavily upon the laborer, it is the duty of the legislator, as a direct benefit to the workingman, to keep the expenses of our public institutions at the lowest limit consistent with wise and efficient management. The Democratic party opposes any competition between free and convict labor, but it insists that convicts shall not remain idle at the expense of honest labor.

Resolved, That ours being an agricultural State, it is our duty as well as our pleasure to promote any and all legislation that is best calculated to advance the interests of agriculture; and that in so doing we will most effectually advance the interests of mechanics, manufacturers and laborers.

Resolved, That the Democracy of North Carolina, cordially approve the administration of Hon. Alfred M. Scales as honest patriotic and conservative.

Resolved, That the ability, wisdom, honesty, patriotism, independence, faithfulness to duty and manly courage of President Cleveland have won the admiration of all good men; and the interests of the country demand his re-nomination and his re-election.

Mother—"You naughty boy, Dick, don't you know better than to ask people how much money they have? I hope you will excuse the child, Mr. Nicefellow."

Mr. Nicefellow—"Of course, of course. The little fellow didn't know what he was talking about."

Little Dick—"Yes I did, too. Sis said she wished she knew, and I wanted to tell her."

Stranger (in Paris): "What is the meaning of great demonstration?" Parisian: "Ahal does monsieur not know? Zey haf at last been some blood shed in a Frainch duel."

My Poor Back!

That's the common exclamation of those suffering with rheumatism or kidney troubles. In either disease Paine's Celery Compound will surely effect a cure, and there will no longer be any cause to complain of "poor backs." Hundreds of testimonials like the following confirm our claims for that grand old remedy, Paines's Celery Compound:

"Two weeks ago I could not sleep more than an hour at a time any night, was constipated and kidneys did not act, and had a good deal of pain in the back. Since I took Paine's Celery Compound the pain has left my back, and I can sleep like a child." Zenas Sanders, West Windsor, Vermont. "Having been troubled with rheumatism for five years, I was almost unable to get around, and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I have used nearly all medicines imaginable, besides outside advices, but to no advantage. Having seen Paine's Celery Compound advertised, I gave it a trial. I have used only one bottle and am perfectly cured. I can now jump around and feel lively as a boy." Frank Caroli, Eureka, Nevada. *Price, $1.00. Six for $5.00.*

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. SEND FOR 3-PAGE TESTIMONIAL PAPER.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors.
BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

jan 19 1y

SALEM HIGH SCHOOL,

(ESTABLISHED 1874.)

Huntley, Sampson County, N. C.

The next Academic year will open on the

FIRST MONDAY IN AUGUST.

The faculty will consist of FIVE TEACHERS, four besides the Principal.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT in seperate building, two pianos, one down stairs for lessons, the other up stairs for practice.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT will be distinct from remainder of school, in a seperate building (old music room) under the charge of a special teacher.

ART DEPARTMENT—Painting and Drawing will be taught by a teacher specially prepared, in every way fitted, and highly competent for the work.

The other Departments will be conducted as usual.

☞ For catalogue or any further information, apply to

MARION BUTLER, Principal.

dec 8 1y

H. McD. ROBINSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THORNTON BLOCK—ROOM No. 6,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Collections a specialty. Prompt attention given to all business.
may 26 1y

"H. H. B."

BELTING.

LEATHER and RUBBER.

We have after much investigation made a large purchase of

BELTING

and shall be glad to correspond with all mill men in want. We did not purchase the commonest belting, but a quality we can

Guarantee Every Foot Of.

We hope to make customers by selling a better class of goods than are usually sold, and give close prices and guarantee them and quality.

Lace Leather, Packing, &c

We have given our personal attention to the selection of a fine lot of

SHOE FINDINGS, &c.

FRENCH and AMERICAN CALF SKINS.
KIP SKINS.
HEMLOCK and OAK TAN SOLE LEATHER, &c.

SHINGLES.

Our sales on shingles are large.
We have a new proposition for the makers.
Call and see us.

Huske's Hardware House
OR
B. R. HUSKE & CO.

Sept. 13, 1888. tf

1888 Cotton Season 1888

GIN NOTICE.

"Nobody Rides before de Capen."

As our facilities for ginning cotton fully justify us in doing so, we have concluded to reduce the price of ginning to 1-25th instead of 1-20th as formerly.

With ample water power, first-class machinery and convenient location, we are satisfied that we can make it to the mutual advantage of both the farmers and ourselves to make this reduction, trusting to the *increased* amount of work to cover the difference in price.

As always heretofore we return ALL the seed or buy them as parties may choose. Cotton put up in any style wanted and material furnished at the lowest cash price.

Now, gentlemen, we are trying to help you and you must help us to do so.

It costs us just as much to keep a set of hands around on half our capacity as to keep them steady at work, and we are willing that you should have the advantage of their labor at our expense.

Highest cash price paid for seed cotton.

Satisfaction guaranteed to all.

Very respectfully,
J. D. McNEILL & CO.,
aug 30 tf Merchant Mills.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

I have just opened a Furniture Store

In the McMillan Building,

G. A. Thomson's old headquarters, where have in stock and to arrive

Parlor and Bedroom Suits,

Side-Boards, Bureaus, Washstands,

Fine Hair, Moss, Pine Fiber and other Mattresses, Bed-Springs, Cots, Lounges, Safes, Chairs of all kinds.

I PROPOSE TO KEEP EVERYTHING

kept in a first-class Furniture Store. These goods are bought for cash and to sell. Call and see me and if I can't convince you that

It is to Your Interest to Buy From Me,

I shall not expect to sell you.

W. J. TOLAR,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
May 31, 1888. tf

CASH STORE.

The time is approaching when

FALL GOODS

commence to sell, and to those who believe in supplying their wants as the season makes it necessary, I want to suggest that if you are a

Cash Buyer,

and want all of the benefits to be derived from

Buying Goods for Cash,

you should not fail to see and know what we have in the line of

BOOTS, SHOES,

CLOTHING,

Dry Goods,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

&c. &c.

I sell goods without the cost of

Bad Debts and for Spot Cash,

and make it an object for people who can buy in that way, to buy of me, not an object on some few items, but every single item that goes to make up my immense stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, DRY GOODS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

I have added one-half to my store capacity, and a good deal more to the amount of my business, and having just returned from the northern markets am better prepared than ever to supply the wants of my customers.

K. LEWALD.

For Sale.

A lot of old newspapers. Inquire at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Are Acknowledged LEADERS in Their Line!

They buy in CAR LOAD Lots, from first hands, for Spot Cash, thereby getting the very lowest rates of freight and every possible discount.

A CAR LOAD RED RUST-PROOF OATS,
A CAR LOAD WESTERN MIXED OATS,
A CAR LOAD SHIP STUFF,
A CAR LOAD Rock Lime,

Flour a Specialty.

WE SELL THE FOLLOWING STANDARD BRANDS OF FERTILIZERS:

Gibbs & Co's. High-grade Ammoninated Phosphate, Farmers' Friend Guano, Stonewall Guano, Royster's High-grade Acid Phosphate, Long's Prepared Chemicals and Kainit. This is the first year of the Stonewall brand. Try it.

Our Stock of Farming Implements Is complete.

Our Light-weight "Boss" Plow is the popular Plow. We have also "No. 4 Boss," "Daisy," "Watt," "No. 2," "Gem," "Stonewall," "Carolina," all kinds of Castings.

Old Hickory Wagons and Carts.

DAWLOW & COX COTTON PLANTERS.

☞ Come or send for prices.

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

—THE—
PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.
PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.
OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS

Are Manufactured from the CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE for which Baltimore as a market stands pre-eminent.

Their superiority for UNIFORMITY, STRENGTH and UNAPPROACHABLE FLAVOR has long been acknowledged.

The Patapsco Superlative Patent

STANDS UNRIVALLED. Of a RICH, CREAMY COLOR, it makes a bread that will SUIT THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

☞ Ask your grocer for

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT,
BALDWIN FAMILY,
ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA,
MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.
Represented by Mr. R. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.

aug 20 tf

WALTER WATSON
—IS—
HEADQUARTERS
—FOR—

Engine and Saw Mill Supplies,

Rubber Belting,

Lacing and Belt Fastenings

Of all kinds, at

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES

ESTIMATES AND CORRECT MEASUREMENTS

Given for

Machinery and Machinery Supplies.

☞ Write for prices.

WALTER WATSON.
oct 13 tf

REMEMBER!

MY MOTTO IS YOU WILL

F. F. F. F. F. F. F. G's

and PROVISIONS of all kinds, such as Sugar, Coffee, Flour, Bacon, Hams, Breakfast Strips, Corn, Meal, Canned Goods, Pure Butter and Lard, Fruits, Nuts and Whitman's Celebrated Pure Confectioneries.

I have recently returned from the Northern cities, where I made a choice selection of the above goods, and am now prepared to offer to my customers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

the largest and finest stock of goods I have ever had in my house. R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
No. 51 Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.

P. S. Any girl or boy under ten years of age, who will present in writing at my store the definition of the above motto, without reference for information, will be presented with a package of Whitman's Sweet Vanilla Flavored Chocolate.

apl 19 1y R. T. S., Ag't.

E. A. POE,
Manufacturer of BRICK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Remember, I make the best Brick made in the State. apl 21 tf

BROOKSIDE
SAW MILLS.

Having finished my Mill, and having all things in good running order, I am now ready to receive orders for any kind of Lumber. Orders promptly filled.

C. W. HUSKE,
Manchester P. O., N. C.
Sept. 7, 1888. tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale the following property:

2500 Acres of Land,

at and near Keyser, N. C., on the R. & A. A. L. R. R., 76 miles south of Raleigh. Forty acres under fence and in a high state of cultivation, on which there are two dwellings and all other necessary outbuildings. Barns, Stables, &c. Also one 30-horse power Steam Saw Mill, 5 Log Wagons, 2 Lumber Trucks and 20 good Mules. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the above property to any one who may wish to purchase.

J. R. McDUFFIE,
july 26 1888 3m Keyser, N. C.

A. GARRASON,

DEALER IN

Heavy and Fancy Groceries.

PRIMOR AND PLAIN CANDIES,

FRUITS and VEGETABLES,

Tobacco and Cigars,

McLEAN'S VINEGAR.

Carolina Roller Mills

FLOUR AND FEED.

W. R. WICKER,
—DEALER IN—
Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
NORTH-EAST MARKET SQUARE.

Orders solicited, promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

Aug. 16, 1888. tf

Express Steamboat Co.

THE STEAMER D. MURCHISON,
CAPT. J. C. SMITH,

will, on and after April 1st, leave Fayetteville on Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock

Returning, will leave Wilmington at 9 P. M. Wednesdays and 12 M. Saturdays.

☞ Freight and passenger accommodations first-class.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON,
mar 24 tf Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad.
Address WALTER WATSON,
apl 7 tf Fayetteville, N. C.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. tf

T. A. KLUTZ,
Architect and Superintendent,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
jan 12 tf

Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.
A. J. STONER, M.D.,
Decatur, Ill.
PRICE, $1.00.
Sold by Druggists.

Big G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Manufactured only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark.

may 3 PEMBERTON & PRIOR, Agents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALL
AND HAVE YOUR PICTURE TAKEN AT
J. H. WINBURN'S,
PHOTOGRAPHIST,
PERSON STREET,
OVER A. E. RANKIN & CO.
Sept 27, 1888 tf

A. V. MAULTSBY,
59 PERSON STREET,
Has always on hand a full supply of
Fresh Family Groceries,
CALL AND SEE HIM.
Aug. 2, 1888. tf

LADIES!
Do Your Own Dyeing at Home with
Peerless Dyes.

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package—40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.
jan 12 1y

New Novels
—AT—
Pemberton's Bookstore.

QUICK OR THE DEAD and HEROD and MARIAMNE (her latest), by Amelie Rives.

THE HON. MRS. VEREKA (by The Duchess.)

CRUCIFY HER, by Ramsey Morris.

GUN MAKER OF MOSCOW, and many other late Novels.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY R'Y CO.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE NO. 4.

Taking effect 5.45 A. M., Monday, September 24, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Fight & Accom'n.
Leave Bennettsville,	5:45 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	7:05 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:15 a. m.	9:15 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:00 a. m.	1:25 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	9:15 a. m.	9:25 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	11:15 a. m.	1:10 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	11:27 a. m.	2:00 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:20 p. m.	7:25 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
Arrive Mt. Airy,	7:50 p. m.	5.15 p. m.

No. 1—dinner at Greensboro.
Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Bermanton.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Fight & Accom'n.
Leave Mt. Airy,	3:45 a. m.	9:15 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	7:45 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	10:00 a. m.	7:30 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	1:35 p. m.	2:60 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	1:55 p. m	2:70 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:00 p. m.	5:50 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:15 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	6:15 p. m.	11:00 p. m
Leave Maxton,	6:25 p m	12:00 noon
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:45 p. m.	2:30 p. m.

No. 2—breakfast at Greensboro.
Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germanton.
No. 2—dinner at Sanford.

Factory Branch—Freight and Accommodation.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	8:00 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro	9:30 a. m.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	3:30 p. m.
Arrive Millboro	5:15 p. m.

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sunday.

Freight and Accomodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Factory Branch Trains run daily except Sundays.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES.
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sep. 16, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 05 P. M.	5 43 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 17 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro	*4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	10 50 P. M.	.....
Arrive Wilson	3 50 P. M.	7 00 P. M.
Leave Wilson	*4 10 "	.....
Arrive Selma	5 10 "	.....
Arrive Fayetteville	7 45 "	.....
Leave Goldsboro	4 40 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 50 "	.....
Arrive Magnolia	6 05 "	8 40 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 40 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78, Daily.	No. 14, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	9 00 A. M.	12 05 A. M.
Leave Magnolia	10 25 "	1 24 "
Leave Warsaw	10 59 "	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	11 40 "	2 25 A. M.
Leave Fayetteville	*8 00 A. M.	.....
Arrive Selma	10 23 "	.....
Arrive Wilson	11 59 "	.....
Leave Wilson	12 42 P. M.	3 02 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 20 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro	*4 50 "	.....
Leave Tarboro	10 50 A. M.	.....
Arrive Weldon	2 40 P. M.	4 30 A. M.

*Daily except Sunday.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.